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April 1, 1864—tf.

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apr. 28, 1865—zz.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867. VOLUME 40; NO 9.

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Miscellaneous.

REMARKS OF HON ALEX. STUTZMAN,

SENATOR FROM SOMERSET COUNTY.

In the Senate, Tuesday afternoon, February 12, 1867, on the bill entitled An act to repeal an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, which became a law on the nineteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled An act relative to the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad company.

The bill was read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which was passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and which became a law on the nineteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled An act relative to the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad company, be and the same is hereby repealed and declared to be of no force or effect; and the said Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad company is hereby required to put their road under contract within six (6) months, and complete the same to the State line within three (3) years from the passing of this law, according to the route and plan delineated upon the map filed by the said company in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway company from building a road, according to the terms of their charter, upon another route of location, and under their own or other franchises than those pertaining to the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad company.

Mr. STUTZMAN. Mr. Speader, this bill is of the utmost vital importance to my immediate constituents; and not to them alone, but to all the counties of Western and South western Pennsylvania, and, in fact, to all the Western States of this Union. As a matter of justice to an outraged people, it should be passed. As a matter of the utmost importance to the financial interests of the Commonwealth, it is worthy the attention and support of the members of this body.

I hold it to be the duty of this Senate, sir, so to legislate, as not only to do equal and exact justice to all the citizens of this great Commonwealth, but at the same time to preserve, as far as possible, that line of policy that will develop and add to her immense internal resources and revenue.

If the Senate will bear with me for a few moments, I will attempt to demonstrate that the passage of this bill will tend to these several ends, and I will take my own native county as a sample and illustration of that portion of the State to be benefitted by the passage of the bill. Somerset county covers an area of one thousand and fifty square miles, comprising within its limits the largest and most valuable coal basin in the State. Add to this a deposit of iron ores unexcelled in the world, marble and brown stone of the first qualities, immense beds of limestone and fireclay, and limitless forests of pine and the more valuable timbers, and a faint idea may be formed of the vast wealth which this road, running sixty miles within its borders, will open up to a world from which it is now almost excluded, for lack of the necessary facilities for transportation.

The present local trade of my county, sir, small as it is, is still worthy the attention of the great metropolis of this State, in whose interests the entire railroad legislation of the Commonwealth appears to be shaped. Of butter (unequaled by any except the famed Goshen butter of New York) we annually export more than the value of a million of dollars; our trade in cattle and horses amounts to nearly half that sum, while our maple sugar and other domestic products swell the amount to more than the round million of dollars. And yet this local trade, compelled to be purely agricultural, for lack of transporting facilities, and which might be swelled to hundreds of millions by proper development, is driven to seek a market at Baltimore, by the restrictive railroad policy of the State.

Sir, what are the objections urged to the passage of this bill? I have heard but two worthy of attention. One, that the charter of this road (of which it was unjustly deprived), which this bill seeks to restore, is now the subject of litigation in the courts, and, therefore, the Legislature should not interfere. The other, that the completion of this road to Cumberland will tend to divert trade and travel to Baltimore, and thus enrich her with Pennsylvania products, to the detriment of our own great city of Philadelphia.

You will search your statute books in vain, sir, to find the parallel in monstrous wrong of the act which is sought to be rescinded by this bill. Without the prayer of a stockholders, without the complaint of a citizen along the line, without a suggestion of wrong from a single soul, and simply at the instance, as is alleged, of a soulless corporation, whose greed of gain feared a rival, was the charter of this company (on the faith of which millions of money had already been expended) repealed; and this repeal was based upon a falsehood as monstrous as the wrong predicated upon it. Turn to the act repealing this charter, and you will find the reasons there set forth for it to be the allegation that this company had misused and abused its corporate franchises. This allegation has been solemnly adjudged a falsehood by a jury in the district courts of the United States, who devoted a week in patient investigation to the subject, and, on their finding, the courts decreed the act unconstitutional, null and void. It is true that an appeal from this decree has been entered in the Supreme Court of the United States, and you may take it for granted, if you please, that on the question of law, the decree of the court below may be reversed; but, if I am not misinformed, the question of fact, as found by the jury, cannot be reviewed by the court above. The fact is irreversible that the repeal of the charter of this road was founded on the suggestion of a *lie*, and, such being the case, it would be a burning stigma, not only upon justice, but upon common honesty, to permit the statute books of the State to be longer disgraced by an act thus procured.

But since when, sir, has the Legislature of this State become so tender-footed in regard to matters pending before the courts? If I mistake not, at the date of the memorable act "commuting the tonnage tax," suits were pending in the courts, by which it was sought to recover from the Pennsylvania road certain taxes which were due and unpaid the State; and the Legislature being in a generous mood, not only commuted the tax, but gave as a gratuity to that road, with which to complete certain of her branches, the accrued taxes due the State. Was there not interference here with matters that were pending before the courts?

Again, our immediate predecessors in this hall legislated upon the matter of disfranchising deserters while the question was before the courts, and I have yet to hear of any complaints from these august tribunals or from the people.

I will not pursue this branch of the subject further, sir. I have been taught to believe that the Legislature and the court are co-ordinate branches of the Government, and not subject one to another, and the precedents just instanced, prove such to have been the understanding of our predecessors.

The other objection to this bill, that the completion of this road will divert traffic from this State to the city of Baltimore, is, in the light of facts, as purile, as the one just disposed of. It is high time that this never-ceasing cuckoo cry of Philadelphia and Philadelphia interests should cease to be a bug-a-boo to legislators. The people of Pennsylvania, [illegible] proud as we are of her, is the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or that she is evermore justified in acting "the dog in the manger."

Will Senators around me, from all sections of the State, agree by solemn enactments, that no portion of the State shall be developed, that no internal improvements shall be built, unless in some way they contribute to the wealth, or force trade into the lap of Philadelphia? And yet this argument virtually amounts to this, and nothing less. Give our opponents the full benefit, however, of their suggestion.

Do they expect to force traffic, against the laws of trade?

But, as before stated, this suggestion is not true, in point of fact. The completion of this road will compel the construction of another avenue to Philadelphia, which, judging by past experience, she will never have, unless the parties here in opposition to us are forced, by their fears, to complete it as a connecting line with the Connellsville road. Baltimore has now a first class road, leading to Wheeling and Parkersburg. In the month of December last she procured a long lease of the Central Ohio, and has thus under her control as full and perfect an outlet to the great West as has Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania road and its connections. She is not, therefore, dependent, as many suppose, on the Connellsville road for access to Ohio and the nearer western States; and the polity here urged to prevent the building of the Connellsville road, will, if successful, drive from our borders, trade which otherwise would be carried for one hundred and fifty (150) miles through the State.

Philadelphia cannot drive our trade away from her, although for more than twenty years she has been struggling to do so, through her mistaken fear of finding a rival in Baltimore, in case this road is built. Then, as now, she supplied our market, and the goods she sells us are carried through Baltimore to Cumberland, and thence wagoned over this very route.

She cannot force us from nature's great highway, over the rugged grades and sinous lines of the Pennsylvania road, but, by her selfish and timid folly, has only succeeded in keeping a trade with her down to a few thousands per annum, which, with proper fostering and unrestricted facilities of transit, would long ere this have been pouring millions into the coffers of her merchants and artisans. What the opening of the Schuylkill and Lehigh mineral regions has done for her would be more than doubled by the development of Southern Pennsylvania, by means of the Connellsville road, which, and only which, will ever lead to the building of the Southeru Pennsylvania road. Blind as she is to her own interests, she is blinder yet to the fact, patent to all the balance of the world, that the foreign capitalists who measurably own and control the Pennsylvania road, will not willingly assent to have their fat earnings invested in the building of another road, not pressingly demanded by their immediate interest; and hence, the project of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railroad (never intended to be built except upon compulsion) like a puppet is used to tickle the fancy of her portly burghers, whenever any railroad legislation is sought by my section of the State.

The years the charter for that road has been held, wholly amused, justifies this assertion; and I risk nothing in predicting, as I do, that it will remain unused, except in so far only as it is necessary to preserve it from forfeiture, until the building of the Connellsville road compels the construction of that line, to secure for the Eastern Division Pennsylvania road the transportation which it would otherwise lose.

So much by way of reply to the arguments adduced against this bill, and in answer to the specious sophistries intended to alarm and control Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania. I now propose, by the statement of a few facts and statistics to place the legislation in regard to this road in so plain a light before the members of this body, "that the wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot err therein."

If gentlemen will sin against the interests of my constituents, and of the western portion of the State, they shall sin against both light and knowledge; and let me assure them that, in the creed of the church political to which the "Frosty Sons of Thunder" are attached, there is no such thing as plenary indulgence for sins of this nature.

By act of Assembly, bearing date April 3, 1837, this company was incorporated, and authorized to build a road from Pittsburgh to Connellsville, and by act of April 18th 1843, was empowered to extend its road to the Maryland line. In January 1853, the same company was incorporated in Maryland, with power to build a road from the Pennsylvania State line to the city of Cumberland, in Marsyland.

From 1837 to 1853, various acts of the Legislature of this State recognized, the existence of this company and authorized the city of Pittsburg, the county of Allegheny, and the boroughs of M'Keesport and Connellsville, to subscribe to the capital stock of the company.

In May, 1853, the Legislature of Maryland authorized the city of Baltimore to aid in building this road, and, accordingly, the city issued her bonds for a million of dollars to the stock of the company; and in 1856, under similar authority, the city of Cumberland was also empowered to subscribe to the stock of the company four hundred thousand dollars, which it did.

During the years of 1854, 1856, 1857 and 1863, the Legislature of this State, repeatedly, and by different acts recognized the existence and continued the life of the charter of this corporation; and, finally, by act of April 11th, 1856, it expressly declared that the charter of incorporation of the company shall not be effected or invalidated by any neglect or omission on the part of the commissioners or directors to comply with the requisition, and condoned all failures and irregularities on their part. In this year the road was completed, and operated from West Newton to Connellsville, a distance of twenty miles, and created a debt of six hundred thousand dollars.

From this date up to January, 1864, it encountered and struggled through the commercial crisis of 1857, which affected all public works, as well as private business; suffered from the faithlessness and defalcation of its agents, the hostility of the Pennsylvania railroad, the war of the rebellion (which paralyzed all business), the unprecedented advance in the cost of all labor and material, the treason of its former friends and beneficiaries, and the culminating outrage of the repeal of its charter—one of the oldest railroad charters in the State of Pennsylvania.

Yet, despite all these adverse circumstances at this date it had its road—sixty miles—from Pittsburg to Connellsville completed; had procured a lease of the Fayette County branch—twelve miles to Uniontown—making seventy two miles of completed and thoroughly equipped road, which it was operating, with the necessary appliances, to acrowe, and also had completed the great tunnel through the summit of the Alleghenies of more than a mile in length. As an evidence of the success and successful management of the road under all these adverse circumsances, I may here state that, in the year 1863, its gross earnings were two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, with a clear profit of ninety five thousand dollars, to be applied to the further prosecution of the work; and that the Baltimore and Ohio road then agreed to advance one hundred thousand dollars per month, to the extent of one million dollars, to secure the completion of the road, the city of Baltimore at the same time agreeing to retire her mortgage of one million of dollars and permit other parties, who would advance funds, to hold the first lien.

Such was the condition of this road, sir when its charter was repealed and the repealing act permitted to become a law without the signature of the Governor; thus, as this brief history has shown, invading and usurping private rights and inflicting a great public wrong. So gross an act of perfidy, evincing an utter disregard for the vested rights of individuals and the best interests of the State is unparalled in the history of legislation, and almost equals in atrocity the parting of the Savior's raiment at the foot of the cross.

Thus, sir, were the facilities for the full development of their vast resources snatched from the hands of our people almost at the moment of their full fruition, and the State deprived of this rapidly accumulating source of revenue, at the instance and request or it may have been at the dictation and demand of an already overgrown and unscrupulous corporation. Yet, despite this atrocious legislation, and still battling with a power that has almost crushed it out of existence, this road has continued to accumulate business. Its gross earnings for the year, up to December 4, 1865, amounted to three hundred and ninety four thousand three hundred and sixty three dollars and thirty six cents, while its gross expenses were two hundred and sixty four thousand two dollars and thirty six cents, leaving a net profit of one hundred and thirty thousand three hunred and sixty one dollars being an increase over the previous year of forty two thousand one hundred and forty seven dollars and sixty nine cents in freights, and an increase of thirty six thousand forty two dollars and sixty three cents, in the fares of three hundred and sixty six thousand eight hundred and thirty three passengers carried, with an addition of three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars for the transportation of mails—and this on only seventy two miles of road.

A few more words, sir and I close. This is not a mere struggle between two railroad corporations; it is a question of transcendant importance to the people of this entire Commonwealth. It involves the honor of the State, because it virtually determines whether or not, she will hold sacred the contracts she enters into, and it also involves the other question, of grave moment to our people, whether the rights of the citizen are equal and co ordinate throughout the State. If we of the southwestern counties are to be held, as we have been for the last twenty years, as mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water," then fix our status, as you will, by rejecting this bill. If we are to be granted equal rights with our fellow citizens, among which is the poor boon of permission to build our own roads and develop our own resources, then prove it by giving this bill the sanction of your votes. Legislating for the entire Commonwealth, it is your duty to see that equal and exact justice is meted out to all her people, that her revenues are increased by the development of all her resources, and that her improvements keep stride with the age. The boundless traffic and endless travel only just beginning to move between the Atlantic and Pacific, will be driven from within the borders of the State through other channels, if you will forever hearken to the selfish counsels of a monopoly, striving only for its own gain, and in utter disregard of the will of the people. It has already become the settled conviction, in every hamlet of the Commonwealth, that the Pennsylvania railroad company dictates the railroad policy of the State. Think you this state of affairs will be forever endured? Let this legislature be warned in time. I assert it here, as my honest and firm conviction, that if a bill so eminently just and equitable as this one be lost, then there is no hope this session for the passage of a fair and useful "general railroad bill.

The justice of this bill is beyond all cavil; the people know it and they demand the repeal of the iniquitous legislation that defrauded them of their rights, and stabbed to the heart their growing energy, industry and enterprise.

Examine the bill, its object, its merits and its effects, and go home to your constituents to tell them you hove voted it down, and as sure as God is just and reigns in Heaven they will vote you down at the next election, with an indignant and well deserved condemnation!

Mr. BURNETT. I would like to ask the Senator a question. I see by the act which became a law August 19, that the Governor is authorized to appoint appraisers for the purpose of assessing any damages that might have occurred to the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad company. I would like to know if any action was taken by the Governor?

Mr. STUTZMAN. Not that I have heard of.

Mr. BURNETT. I desire to ask one other question, whether this company have ever expended any money in purchasing a right of way, or for any other object connected with their line?

Mr. STUTZMAN. None that I know of, other than for the purpose of engineering. They have been at that several years, but never have struck a pick or spade to complete the road.

THE DESTITUTE NORTH CAROLINANS.—The people of Pitt county, North Carolina recently compelled the sheriff to burn up all his writs and executions. They are wholly destitute, unable to pay, and unwilling to be rejected from their homes on legal process. The Legislature has passed a bill granting a stay of twelve months in the collection of debts.

SOMERVILLE'S QUANDARY.

Somerville, is a good looking young man, and is well aware of it. He is not a man of property, in the accepted meaning of that term, but he is the proprietor of a pair of long and glossy side-whiskers, which he has solemnly assured me he would not take ten thousand dollars for; I believe he has never been tempted with an offer. I really do not know what Somerville's business is; I don't think he has any, except that of cultivator of his property—*i. e.*, of course, comber of his side whiskers. I know he is a beau; he is not only a positive beau, however (I regret to add,) but a comparative beau—that is, a beauer. But you generally spell it it b o-r-e, I believe, don't you?

He comes into my room—stop, tho'!—I should not speak in the present tense, for of He was in the new room no more.

room when I was sure to be at my business, combing his glossy side-whiskers lovingly, and getting out his gimlet. Then he would bore me by the half-hour. His talk was of his conquests among the fair sex. He had smitten Miss Croesus at the party last night; he had struck an arrow into the heart of Miss La Ceme at the Opera; he was having a "starving" flirtation with Miss Araminta Blumengeld, of Fifth Avenue.

"Tell you what, Schreiber," said he, one day about a month ago, as he sat down and put his boots upon my stove, "I'm in a quandary."

"Are you?" said I; "how did you get there?"

"Oh, I'm in good earnest about it, I tell you. It's no slight matter. I am going to get married, Schreiber."

"And who is the happy fair one?"

"Ah, that's the rub, as Booth says, you know. That's where the quandary is, you see. There's two of 'em."

"Don't commit bigamy, whatever you do," said I.

"Stuff! Of course not. But I don't know which of those two girls to marry. They are both dead in love with me, and—I'll tell you all about it."

I prepared for martyrdom.

"There's Ellen Sweet, you see; she's the first one. You've seen her havn't you? A lovely creature, and the most heavenly temper. I love her as bad as can be, you know; regularly swept, I am; and she loves me like anything. I would marry her to-morrow if it wasn't for one thing; she's poor. She's living with her uncle on Fourteenth Street—you know old Sweet?—but he won't give her anything, of course; he's five daughters of his own to provide for; and Ellen is an orphan, and has got nothing of her own. If she had anything at all—say ten thousand dollars—I'd let Miss Goldegg go without a sigh. But there it is; Miss Goldegg is an heiress, they say, to not less than a hundred thousand. I've looked into it pretty carefully, and I'm satisfied their is no doubt about it; in fact it's more than a hundred thousand if anything. I wouldn't be surprised to find after I get her, that she's got double that. But then, you see, she's got the devil of a temper, and that makes it bad. She's good-looking enough—at least she gets herself up in firstrate shape—got style, and all that, to perfection, but you see I never did much fancy a tall and thin woman. I'm tall enough and thin enough myself. But she's dead in love with me, Schreiber—in fact people talk about us; and I do wish I could love her, but I can't. Whenever I try to think tenderly about her up rises the vision of Ellen Sweet's innocent and lovely face, and—by George! it's enough to drive a man crazy! What in the fiend is a fellow to do in such a quandary as this?"

"Why, if it was me, Somerville, I should certainly marry the girl I loved, if I married at all. But could you support her if you had her?

"There it is again! I couldn't support her in the—eh—style of life I'm accustomed to at all. We should have to take rooms at a second-rate boarding-house, and I should have to go to work in some blessed place or other, and be steady and all that, you know—which I couldn't stand."

Well, then, marry the rich one," said I earnestly; "I'll agree to be satisfied, if you will."

"But I don't love her! I shall be unhappy—I know I shall—such a temper as she's got! If I could only marry her money, and Ellen Sweet's soul and body," continued Somerville, rising and walking about the room in great distress.

And then he ran over the whole subject again, after the manner of his kind.

Finally, I gave him my advice soberly:

"Since you ask it, Somerville, you shall have it. Go and marry Miss Sweet, and settle down to a contented life. Change your habits, and become a useful member of society instead of an ornamental one. The man who truly loves a woman will be content with any lot that leaves him peace, a good home, and her. I really think, my boy, that such a woman as Miss Sweet might be the making of you.

"Well, I'll think about it," said he, as he sauntered out, combing his whiskers thoughtfully.

Next day I was honored with another visit. Somerville was elegantly arrayed, as if to go out.

"I've made up my mind, Schreiber," said he, pressing on his kids.

"Ah!"

"Yes; I've decided in favor of Miss Goldegg. I'm going up there now—this very afternoon. She loves me, you know and that's a good deal, tho' I don't love her. Put her money in the balance and it's a settler. *Au revoir.*"

At an early hour on the following day Somerville sauntered into my room in his velvet dressing-gown, and with disheveled hair.

"I'm sorry I did it, after all Schreiber."

"Then you proposed?"

"Yes; and, now that it's all over, I wish I had taken your advice. She wouldn't have me, Schreiber."

"You astonish me!" I cried, with gentle sarcasm.

"I feel as if I wronged poor Ellen," he continued, dismally. "I never ought to have allowed myself to be untrue to her."

"She need never know it, Somerville. It's better as it is, old fellow! For your sake I'm sincerely glad of it Now, be a man: marry the girl you really love, and be happy. I shall have hopes of you yet."

"I'll do it," said he; I'll offer myself tomorrow. By George, I'll do it to-day! Good-by Schreiber; I'm going to dress immediately."

He went out whistling.

Late in the afternoon my door slowly swung on its hinges, but no one entered. Looking sharply, I perceived a pair of eyes gazing through the crack at me.

"Is that you, Somerville?" said I.

"I am here, Lagardere!" he responded, in a theatrical tone.

"Come in," said I, or shut the door."

The door was slowly closed; it opened again, and Somerville put his head in.

"*She* wouldn't have me either," said he. I haven't seen the fellow since.—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE DECOY WHICH MAKES YOUNG MEN DRUNKARDS.

Go with us to the public houses, where a number of young men are assembled. All is life and gaiety. A few among them may be young and timid. They approach the counter, and wine, rum, and brandy, are called for. One or two may stand back, and say, no, gentlemen, we do not drink; please excuse us. Immediately the rest turn and begin to taunt their friends who refuse to drink, saying they are afraid of getting "tight," of the "old man," and some whisper audibly, "well they are mean fellows; they are afraid they will have to spend a cent!" Here you see two very sensitive nerves are touched—Courage and Cleverness. Their bosoms swell with pride; rather than bear these flings of their companions, they step up to the counter and join in the revelry. The ice is now broken, the first act of the drama performed. Othvidual who refused to drink [illegible] along the public street without shame.

Such is the manner in which thousands of our promising young men are lead away by a false ambition; and thousands more will follow in their path unless they learn the meaning of courage.

We have in our mind a number of noble-hearted, good-meaning men who do not posess strength enough to face opposition. Rather than be called mean they will follow up these habits of drinking until their appetites become uncontrollable.

We advise you young men, when you are in company, and solicited to drink intoxicating liquors, to say frankly and decidedly that you do not indulge in such things, and you command their respect, and they will be forced to admit that your courage is sufficient to bear all their taunt and not yield the right. Those who stem the tide always meet opposition; but never despair—press onward. Our only hope of rescuing the race from this brutal, slavish passion, rests with the young. Will you, young friends, have courage, true, high, and God-like courage, to face this growing evil and banish it from our land.

A "VERDANT" IN A COTTON MILL.

A raw, straw hatted, candy-whiskered six footer—one of the purely uninitiated—came in recently from Green with a load of wood for a factory company. Not satisfied with contemplating the 'poetry of motion' at a safe distance, our hero must needs introduce himself between the cards to get a nearer view. This move brought his 'nether habilaments' into dangerous proximity to the gearing of the next card, and 'thereby hangs a tale.'

'You, I say! She goes pooty don't she, boss?' said Jonathan inquiringly.

'She don't do anything else,' responded the stripper. 'But you must be very careful how you move around among this hardware. Twas only last week, sir, that a promising young man from Oxford, a student at the academy there, was drawn in that very machine, sir, and before any assistance could reach him, he was run through and manufactured into No. 16, super extra cotton wrap yarn.'

'I s-say! I believe you're joking!' stuttered Johnathan.

'Fact, sir,' continued the stripper; 'and his disconsolate mother came down two days ago, and got five bundles of that same yarn, as melancholy relics.'

"By the poker that can't be true!"

"Fact, sir, fact! and each of his fellow students purchased a skein apiece, to be set in lockets, and worn in remembrance of departed worth!"

"Is that a fact now? Was he really carded, spun and set in lockets?"

A sense of personal danger, here shot across our hero's mind, he began to retreat precipitately, without waiting for an answer. But there was not much room to spare betwixt himself and the gearing of the card behindr Another, step backwards completed the ceremony of introduction. His unwhisperables being of large "calibre," the process of snarling them up into a hard knot was no ways slow. Our hero "gave tongue" instanter.

"O h! M-u-r-d-e-r! Let go!—you h-u-r-t!—Blast yer picter! Let go! Let alone on me—can't ye?—do!

The card stripper threw off the belt, but the momentum of the cylinder kept on revolving, and our hero supposing it in full operation, burst out anew. Oh, stop her! stop her. do; I ain't well, and I orter be at home, Father wants the steers, and mother's going to bake! Stop the tarnal machean, can't ye?—do! Ain't ye no feelin for a feller in distress? Oh, dear! I'll be carded and spun and made into lockets! Je-ru-sa-lem! How I wish I was to Greene!"

SING AWAY YOUR GRIEF.

We can sing away our cares easier than we can reason them away. Sing in the morning. The birds are the earliest to sing, the birds are more without care than anything else that I know of. Sing at the evening. Singing is the last thing that robbins do. When they have done their daily work; when they have flown their last flight and picked up their last morsel of food, and cleansed their bill on a napkin of a bough, then on a topmost twig, they sing one song of praise. I know they sleep sweeter for it. They dream music; for sometimes in the night they break forth in singing, and stop suddenly after the first note, startled by their own voice. O that we might sing evening and morning, and let song touch song all the way through.

As I was returning from the country the other evening, between six and seven o'clock, bearing a basket of flowers, I met a man that was apparently the tender of a mason. He looked brick and mortar all over! He had worked the entire day, and he had the appearance of a man that would not be afraid of work. He was walking with a lithe step, and singing to himself as he passed down the street, though he had been working the whole day, and nearly the week. Were it not that my good thoughts always come too late, I should have given him a large allotment of my flowers. If he had not been out of sight when the idea occurred to me, I should have hailed him and said, "Have you worked all day?" "Of course I have," he would have said. "And are you singing?" "Of course I am." "Then take these flowers home and give them to your wife, and tell her what a blessing she has in you."

O that we could put songs under our burdens! Oh that we could extract the sense of sorrow by song! Then these things would not poison so much. Sing in the house. Teach your children to sing. When troubles come go at them with songs. When griefs rise up, sing them down. Lift the voice of song against cares. Praise God by singing; that will lift you above trials of every sort. Attempt it. They sing in heaven; and among God's people upon earth, song is the appropriate language of christian feeling.—*Beecher.*

SLANDERERS are like flies, that leap over all a man's good parts to light only on his sores.

ANECDOTES OF AVARICE.

My Lord Hardwich, the late Lord Chancellor, who is said to be worth $4,000,000, sets the same value on half a crown now, as he did when he was worth only $500. That great captain, the Duke of Marlborough, when he was in the last stage of life, and very infirm, would walk from the public room in Bath, to his lodgings on a cold dark night, to save a sixpence in chairhire. If the Duke, who left at his death more than a million and a half sterling, could have foreseen that all his wealth and honors were to be inherited by a grandson of Lord Trevor's, who had been one of his enemies, would he have always saved a sixpence?

Sir James Lowther, after changing a piece of silver in St. George's coffee house, and paying for his dish of coffee, was helped into his chariot, (for he was lame and infirm,) and went home; some time after he returned to the same coffee-house on purpose to [illegible] manded another in exchange for it. Sir James had about $240,000 per annum, and was at a loss whom to appoint his heir. I knew one Sir Thomas Colby, who lived in Kensington, and was, I think, in the Victualling Office; he killed himself by rising in the middle of the night, when he was in a profuse sweat, the effect of medicine which he had taken for that purpose, and walking down stairs to look for the key of his cellar which he had inadvertently left on a table in his parlor; he was apprehensive that his servants might seize the key and rob him of a bottle of port wine. This man died intestate, and left more than $6,000,000 in funds, which were shared among five or six day-laborers, who were his nearest relations.

Sir William Smythe, of Bedfordshire, was my own kinsman. When he was near seventy, was wholly deprived of his sight; he was parsuaded to be couched by Taylor, the occulist, who, by agreement, was to have sixty guineas if he restored his patient to any degree of sight. Taylor succeeded in his operation, and Sir William was able to read and write without the use of spectacles, during the rest of his life; but as soon as the operation was performed, and Sir William saw the good effect of it, instead of being overjoyed, as any other person would have been, he began to lament the loss (as he called it,) of his sixty guines. His contrivance, therefore, was how to cheat the oculist; he pretended he could not see any thing perfectly; for that reason the bandage on his eye was continued for a month longer than the usual time. By this means he obliged Taylor to compound the bargain, and accept of twenty guineas; for a covetous man thinks no method dishonest, which he may legally practice to save his money.—*Dr. King's Anecdotes of his Own Times.*

TOO LATE.

Some are always too late, and therefore accomplish through life nothing worth naming. If they promise to meet you at such an hour, they are never present till thirty minutes after. No matter how important the business is, either to yourself or to him, he is just as tardy. If he takes a passage in a steamboat, he arrives just as the boat has left the wharf, and the cars have started a few minutes before he arrives. His dinner has been waiting for him so long that the cook is out of patience, and half the time is obliged to set the table again. This course the character we have prescribed always pursues. He is never in season, at church, at place of business, at his meals or in his bed. Persons of such habits we cannot but despise. Much rather would we have a man too early to see us, and always ready, even should he carry out his principle to the extent of the deacon, who in following to the tomb the remains of a husband and father, hinted to the widow that at a proper time he should be happy to marry her. The deacon was just in season, for scarcely had the relatives and friends retired to the house before the parson made the same proposition to the widow. "You are too late," said she, "the deacon spoke to me at the grave." Scores have lost opportunities of making fortunes, receiving favors, and obtaining husbands and wives by being a few minutes too late. Always speak in season, and be ready at the appointed hour. We would not give a fig for a man who is not punctual to his engagements, and who never makes up his mind to a certain course till the time is lost. Those who hang back, hesitate and tremble, who are never on hand to a journey, a trade, a sweetheart, nor anything else, are poor sloths, and are ill-calculated to get a living in this stirring world.

A PALPABLE HIT.—A Richmond paper thinks that if the present generation of New England public men had been more soundly flogged when they were school boys, they would probably have been better men. The Springfield *Republican* happily retorts: "If the present race of Southern leaders had been flogged

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

On the 6th of February, House bill No. 129, to which we believe was attached bill No. 124, entitled an act to increase the efficiency of the common school system, was taken up, debated and lost by a vote of 36 for and 47 against it passage. Weller and Richards voting for it. The bill was lost on the first section which provides for the imposition of a State tax for school purposes. Mr. Mann of Potter seems to have been almost the only member who had anything to say in advocacy of the bill. We hope to see a deeper interest shown on this subject by the members from the poorer sections of the State when it again comes before the House. We have heretofore advocated the tax because we did not believe that the funds of the State out of which the ordinary school appropriations are made, would admit of the appropriation of such an amount as the present condition of our schools, unless there were some other than the present sources of revenue provided for the purpose. The object we have in view, is to obtain an appropriation from the State sufficient to defray the expense of tuition throughout the State. For this purpose we advocated a State tax. The decision of the house on this question by a majority of eleven makes it evident that such a measure cannot be passed this session. We now hope to see our members and the friends of the cause go to work vigorously to secure the next best thing attainable at present, viz: a largely increased appropriation from the usual source and what is of still greater importance a distribution of it more in accordance with the spirit of our school system. We think a distribution, such as that proposed in the 9th section of bill No. 124, viz: One-half in proportion to the whole number of schools and the other half in proportion to the whole number of pupils, might be obtained. This will enable us to make a great improvement in our schools, provided an appropriation of $1,500,000.00 or $2,000,000.00, can be obtained instead of the present miserable pittance of $354,436.00. The total cost of tuition in 1866 was $2,211,521.70. The cost of purchasing, building, renting, repairing, &c., in addition sums up a total expenditure of the system for 1866 of $3,266,509.00. Thus we see that the State appropriation has been but about one-tenth of the actual expenditure when it ought to be at least one-half. The extension of the minimum school term to five months seems to meet with general favor and will be carried whenever proposed. This will necessitate an increase of local taxation of 25 per cent. unless there is a largely increased appropriation and a change in the method of distribution. If the general taxation scheme is defeated for this session we hope to see our members work vigorously for this latter proposition. We do not wish to be understood to have abandoned our former position, but we believe half a loaf to be better than no bread. We will take what we can get now, and we wish to get all we can, and then continue to agitate the matter until our people are sufficiently waked up on the subject to rise in their strength and so amend our laws, as to accomplish the design of the founders of our Free School System.

PASSAGE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The weary struggle is over. Congress after two years of long investigation and wearisome debate has at last perfected, passed and sent to the President, a bill for the reconstruction of the recently rebellious States, which gives promise of successfully settling this vexed question. The President may veto it, but Congress can, and will if need be, pass it over the veto. The bill will doubtless give general satisfaction to the whole country, and though both extremes may find fault, it seems to be more acceptable than any bill previously proposed, and we doubt not, will soon bring order and peace out of the chaos and anarchy, so long existing throughout the whole South. If the President refuses to carry out its provisions after it becomes a law, it will be a clear case for impeachment, upon which there will be no division of sentiment in the Union ranks. Under these circumstances, we hail the measure as the precursor of a true and lasting peace. It guarantees to the States lately in rebellion, what they have never yet had, a Republican form of Government, such as the Constitution requires of every State. Fierce denunciations have been hurled against the thirty-ninth Congress by the rebel coalition for its tardiness in passing a bill of this kind, though their partisans in Congress have been guilty of constant and persistent cavilling for no other purpose than to delay action. Now that a bill has been passed, we hope to hear no more complaining. If the opposition will now act sensibly and advise their southern friends to accept the conditions now offered, as the best attainable terms, we may see every Southern State restored within a few months. A refusal to accept, may keep them out for two or three years longer. The responsibility rests, first, with the President, as he may veto the bill, though he cannot prevent its becoming a law, and second with the Southern people, who may refuse to accept its conditions. The result depends upon them and their friends; the road is opened for restoration to peace and prosperity, if they refuse the proffered conditions, the consequences will rest upon themselves. The bill as passed, will be found in another column; as the most important act in the thirty-ninth Congress; we commend it to the careful attention of our readers.

The act relating to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and the establishment of experimental farms in connection therewith, has passed the House of our State Legislature, and will, no doubt, pass the Senate. The act contemplates the purchase of two farms, one in the east, and one in the west, for experimental purposes in the art of farming, in connection with the Agricultural College of the State.

REVENUE OFFICERS REJECTED.

Both Coffroth and Swope, the former Assessor and the latter Collector of the 16th Collection District of Pennsylvania, have been rejected by the United States Senate within the last week. We expected as much some time ago. There is a beautiful scramble now between the adherents of Jefferson, the "stern," in this District. The telegraph had hardly ceased to tick the intelligence of the rejection, when a delegation drew on their hats and overcoats and started for the Mecca of politics. Each and every one vowing, we presume, that he was the man for the place. Poor fellows, we have seen several dogs grab for a bone, but nothing more forcible and striking than this. We expect a repetition of the Kilkenny cats. How hungry these fellows are!

HON. GEO. TAYLOR.

During the special court of last week we were favored with the presence of Judge Taylor of Huntingdon, (the twenty-fourth Judicial district.) He presided in the trial of a number of the causes during the week, and by his cool, firm and courteous discharge of [illegible] during business in Court. The Judge has visited us several times within the past year and is becoming quite a favorite not only with the members of the Bar, but with the whole community. He is now spoken of as a candidate for the Supreme Bench. There are few if any better men in the State and if he is fortunate enough to secure a nomination he will certainly receive a very flattering vote in this section of the State and indeed wherever known. We know no one whom we would sooner see elevated to that honorable position.

"RECONSTRUCTION."

Congress has at last adopted a plan for the reconstruction of the Union. The result was not arrived at without much debate, all of which we may now consider as having been very necessary in view of the tolerably acceptable shape in which the bill decided on has been offered for Presidential approbation. Whether his Accidency will sign it or not a short time will decide. It is as follows:—

Whereas, No legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; *and whereas* it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First District, North Carolina and South Carolina the Second District, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the Third District, Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth District, and Louisiana and Texas the Fifth District.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said Districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military committees or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except so far as they may conflict with its provisions. *Provided*, That no sentence of death under this act shall be carried into execution without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. When the people of any one of said Rebel States shall have formed a constitution and government in conformity with the Consttitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State 21 years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the Rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submttted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same and when said State by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, and known as Article 14, and when said article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. *Provided*, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for any of said Rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such Convention."

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That until the people of the said Rebel States shall by law be admitted to representation to the Congress of the United States, all civil governments that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, and supercede the same, and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act. And no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24, 1867.

A bill for the relief of deserted wives will probably be passed by the Legislature. It provides, in addition to the remedies now provided by law, that if any husband or father shall separate himself from his wife or children, or shall neglect to maintain his wife or children, any magistrate may, upon proper information, issue his warrant of arrest, and bind the party to appear and answer the charge at court. The court, after hearing, may order the person to pay such sum as may be deemed reasonable for the support of the said wife or children, or both, and commit the party to jail in default, until security is given for the payment of said sum. The wife is made a competent witness against the deserting husband.

An important bill on the subject of granting hotel and eating house licenses, will probably become a law at an early day. It provides, among other things, that when an application is made for license to sell intoxicating drinks, the court shall hear petitions in favor of, and remonstrances against the application, and refuse the same whenever in the opinion of said court such license [illegible] lic and the entertainment of strangers and travelers. That applications for license to keep an eating house, and for the sale of domestic wines, malt and brewed liquors, shall be made in the same manner and to the same authority as application for license to keep a hotel, provided that the regulations in relation to bed-rooms and beds shall not apply to applicants for an eating house license. No license to keep an eating house, in any incorporated city, shall be granted for less than fifty dollars, nor elsewhere for less than twenty dollars. Any persons selling domestic wines, malt or brewed liquors, without having obtained license, shall be fined for the first offense not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, and for any subsequent offense not less than one hundred dollars, and imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days.

Attorney General Brewster has decided that the Chief of Transportation cannot hereafter defray the expenses of removing the remains of any soldiers to their former homes for re-interment, unless said soldiers were credited to Pennsylvania's quota of men furnished the service. Heretofore many applications were made for transportations of the remains of Pennsylvanians who had enlisted to the credit of other States, and who died in the army or were killed. Such applications can be no longer entertained, as the Attorney General decides that the law was only intended for the benefit of the friends of Pennsylvania's own accredited soldiers. Those who did not represent this Commonwealth in the Great Army of the Republic, will have to be brought home for re-interment at the expense of their families or friends, but every one credited to our State will be brought home at the expense of the State.

The Legislature has finally disposed of Pennsylvania's portion of the grant of lands made by the United States to the different Commonwealths for the benefit of schools wherein are taught a knowledge of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Schools without number have applied for a share of these lands or the proceeds thereof, but no distribution had ever been made. Principals, faculties and trustees of colleges, seminaries and academies carried on a contest for a portion of the grand donation, and in many instances not even a shadow of a right could be shown, as mechanic arts and agriculture were among the branches receiving the least attention in their respective institutions. The Legislature has at length settled the matter by placing the entire United States grant of lands to Pennsylvania, at the control of the Farmer's High school, in Centre county. Whether this is a righteous act, your correspondent does not pretend to say, but certain it is that the contest between the various institutions is now at an end, and a vexed question settled.

The Connellsville railroad bill has been defeated in the Senate. The bill was intended to authorize the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to complete its line into Maryland. While the friends of the measure contended that it would be a benefit to Pennsylvania, and particularly the portions through which it would pass, while the opponents of the bill argued that the completion of the road would furnish another outlet by which the State would be farther drained of her resources. Whatever the views of the readers of this paper may be, I believe they would be glad to have a record of the final vote on the question, and I accordingly append it, as follows:

YEAS.—Bigham, Allegheny; Billingfelt, Lancaster; Brown, Lawrence; Brown, Mercer; Coleman, Dauphin; Davis, Berks; Graham, Allegheny; Lowry, Erie; Searight, Fayette; Stutzman, Somerset; Taylor, Beaver; Wallace, Clearfield; White, Indiana.—18.

NAYS.—Burnett, Carbon; Connell, Philadelphia; Donavan, Philadelphia; Glatz, York; Haines, Perry; Jackson, Montour; James, Bucks; Landon, Bradford; McCandless, Philadelphia; Randall, Schuylkill; Ridgway, Philadelphia; Royer, Chester; Schall, Lehigh; Shoemaker, Luzerne; Walls, Lycoming; Worthington, Chester; Hall, (*Speaker*,) Blair.—17.

It is contended by certain parties that the defeat of the Connellsville bill is equivalent to the defeat of the proposed free railroad law. There is no certainty of this, however, and your readers need not be surprised to find the free railroad bill pass both branches before the close of the session.

On Thursday last both Houses adjourned over until to-morrow. It is uncertain when the final adjournment will take place.

Mr. Richards presented in the House a petition from inhabitants of Fulton county, praying for the passage of an act giving the Courts greater licenses and prohibiting the sale of liquors on election days. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary General.

Mr. Weller presented a petition from ninety-one citizens of Summit township, Somerset county, praying for the passage of an act allowing one dollar for the scalp of each fox killed in said county. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Stutzman presented in the Senate two petitions from citizens of Somerset county, asking for the passage of a general railroad law.

Mr. Weller has read in place an act relating to fishing and hunting in the township of Jefferson, in the county of Somerset. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

TOBY.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE Commissioners of Franklin county have erected a Court House in Chambersburg at a cost of $53,026 12.

NINETEEN States have thus far ratified, and thirteen rejected the Constitutional Amendment.

THERE are nearly twice as many papers published in the United States as in the rest of the world together.

THE Illinois Legislature has passed a bill making eight hours a legal day's work.

IN Mexico every Indian has as many wives as he can build huts to keep them in.

AN exchange thinks President Johnson rivals a dancer in standing on one toe—the veto.

THE friends of Oberlin College will be glad to know that the endowment of $100,000 is likely soon to be made up.

THE Episcopalians of Mauch Chunk, we are told, intend to erect a new church edifice, the cost of which will be $60,000.

SAMUEL DOWNING, the last surviving soldier who was actually under arms in the war of the Revolution, died on Thursday at Edinburgh, Saratoga county, New York.

THE *Herald's* Frankfort, Kentucky, special says: The rebels in Boyle county have recently sent letters to General Speed Fry, Captain Goodloe, a relative of James F. Bell, Wellington Harlan, and the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, to leave the country under penalty of death. Application to General Thomas has been made for the protection of Union men against these rebel regulators. General Fry is the officer who is believed to have killed Zollicoffer, and Wellington Harlan recruited the first company of Union troops raised in Kentucky during the war. Neither of them are extreme radicals, politically, and their most probable offense is their record during the war.

A dispatch from New Orleans says: The rebels hold a caucus to-morrow, to attempt to control the Democratic Convention. It is expected they will cause a split in the Convention between themselves and the Conservative Unionists, and will nominate a separate ticket with the rebel General Preston for Governor. If there is no split, Ex-Gov. Hahn, a stay-at-home rebel, will be the nominee.

THE town of Pelham has been indicted in the Superior Court of Northampton, Mass., for not maintaining its common schools for six months in the year.

TEN bushels of snake bones were found in a ledge of rocks, a few days since, near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says, "that is where the Copperheads went in last fall,"

THE daily pay of Prussian infantry soldiers has been raised to seven cents a day. Wonder what our boys in blue would have said to fighting for two dollars and ten cents a month. Cheap food for powder at that rate.

MISS HARRIS, who shot her lover, Burroughs, in the Treasury two years ago, and was acquitted therefor by the jury which tried her, has just been committed to the insane asylum. A fitting end to a most dismal tragedy.

A YOUNG man advertised for a wife, and received eighteen hundred answers from husbands saying he could have theirs. This shows the virtue of advertising.

AT the funeral of Capt. Joseph Scovern, at Scranton, Pa., on the 15th inst., one man was fatally and two seriously injured, by the premature discharge of a piece of artillery used in firing the salute.

A MAN has been arrested in Hungary for killing four children and eating their hearts raw. He acted on the belief that he would have the power to become invisible when he had eaten seven, but was not permitted to carry his experiment to a conclusion.

THE Wabash river is now at a stand, and the water is higher than ever before known. It is reported that steamboats are running over the prairies on the Illinois side picking up corn and other freight. The water is ten miles wide and the tops of houses are barely visible. The fences are all gone and considerable damage done.

THE Frankford (Kentucky) *Commonwealth* makes the following alarming statement:—"If any candid Democrat, of an average quantum of brains, will examine page 276 of the auditor's report for 1867 he will have the appalling Abolition fact driven in upon his understanding that Kentucky is $32,638,891 richer without the negro than with him."

A YOUNG man named B. S. Ayers, residing at Dallastown, York county, was literally buried alive on the 12th inst. He had gone down a deep well to recover a bucket which had got loose from its fastenings, and while at the bottom, the well caved in burying him to the depth of about fifty feet. It took two days to dig him out and recover his body.

CHICAGO at present contains hundreds of houses marked "For Rent," and the newspapers of that city say that rents there are declining. In Philadelphia there are now more buildings publicly offered for rent than has been the case for some time past, and the general impression is, that house rents have seen their highest point.

AT a mass meeting held at Oil City it was resolved to petition the Legislature to grant the right of the citizens of Venango county to veto on the question of the removal of the county seat from Franklin to Oil City.

WE are happy to be able to state, upon the authority of an eminent fruit grower, that peaches and other fruits are as yet safe, the winter having been a most favorable one.

THE Uniontown *Standard* recommends in terms of high and just compliment, Hon. James Veech, of Pittsburgh, for Supreme Judge.

JUDGE JOHNSTON, lately charged the Grand Jury of Meadville, Crawford county, to make a presentment in favor of building a new Court House at Meadville. The address was very conclusive in its arguments, and just after its delivery, a portion of the plaster upon the ceiling of the present Court House suddenly fell down, and barely missed striking one of the County Commissioners.

IN all the cases of the Commonwealth against C. V. Culver, L. H. Culver and John Walker, in the Court of Dauphin county, for embezzlement of bonds of the Venango and Petroleum Banks, there being no evidence to sustain the charge, the jury has recently acquitted defendants without leaving the box.

AN Episcopal Convention of some of the eastern counties was in session at Reading on the 19th and 20th. The Convention favors a new diocese, composed of the district outside of the counties of Philadelphia—Montgomery, Bucks, Chester and Delaware.

GOV. GEARY on Saturday appointed John Stauffer, of Lancaster county, and Captain Wm. D. Franks, of Philadelphia, Whisky Inspectors at Philadelphia.

SENATOR SAULSBURY, who signed the temperance pledge Saturday night, violated it on Sunday morning, and on Wednesday struck a match in the Chamber of the Senate and lit a cigar. Mr. Foster directed him to put it out, which he did very promptly. A resolution for his expulsion, on the ground of habitual drunkenness, has been prepared and will propably be passed in March.

☞Thomas Leis shot and instantly killed George Eller, as the latter was taking his seat in the prisoner's dock in the Criminal Court, Philadelphia, on Wednesday. Eller had brutally outraged the daughter of Leis, aged between ten and eleven years and was about to be placed upon trial for the offense when the agonized parent took the law into his own hands. Leis was committed to prison for trial.

FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, February 21.

The *Herald's* Southern correspondence, represents that some excitement existed in South West Virginia, on account of the murder of two members of the Red String Association, a radical organization for electioneering purposes.

In South Carolina, the great destitution is believed to be mainly due to the disorganization of the labor system.

A case testing the validity of a power of attorney, held during the war, on which property was sold for Confederate money, is pending in the United States Court at Charleston. Mrs. Caroline Carson, daughter of the late James L. Pettigru, and now residing in New York, is the plaintiff.

Governor Orr has been severely denounced for the sentiments he expressed at the Chamber of Commerce banquet, and in his address to the freedmen recently, he said that four millions dollars worth of property had been banished from Charleston by the refusal of the people to associate with northern merchants. He also announced that he was in favor of giving the negro, who could read, the right of suffrage.

In Macon, Georgia, high hopes of successful business this year are entertained by the merchants.

The action of New York in reference to the relief of Southern destitution is looked

The *Herald's* Frankfort, Kentucky, special says: The rebels in Boyle county have recently sent letters to General Speed Fry, Captain Goodloe, a relative of James F. Bell, Wellington Harlan, and the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, to leave the country under penalty of death. Application to General Thomas has been made for the protection of Union men against these rebel regulators. General Fry is the officer who is believed to have killed Zollicoffer, and Wellington Harlan recruited the first company of Union troops raised in Kentucky during the war. Neither of them are extreme radicals, politically, and their most probable offense is their record during the war.

A dispatch from New Orleans says: The rebels hold a caucus to-morrow, to attempt to control the Democratic Convention. It is expected they will cause a split in the Convention between themselves and the Conservative Unionists, and will nominate a separate ticket with the rebel General Preston for Governor. If there is no split, Ex-Gov. Hahn, a stay-at-home rebel, will be the nominee.

Arrival of John H. Surratt.

The U. S. Gunboat *Swatara*, with John H. Surratt on board, arrived at Washington on Monday last. The vessel was not allowed to approach the wharf, nor was any one on shore permitted to go on board to communicate with the prisoner. A dispatch from Washington, dated Tuesday, says:—"This afternoon, between four and five o'clock, and soon after notification by the Navy Department of its readiness to deliver Surratt to the civil authorities Marshal Gooding proceeded to the Navy Yard with a bench warrant, and having exhibited it to Admiral Radford, the latter, with a guard of marines, repaired to the *Swatara*, and soon returned, bringing with him the prisoner, whom he delivered to the marshal. Surratt was in Zouave dress, such as he wore when he was captured in Alexandria, Egypt, and handcuffed. Having been placed in a hack, with an armed guard, he was driven to the jail, which he reached at five o'clock, and was placed in the custody of the Warden, who has lately fitted up three iron clad cells, one on each floor, which are used for the confinement of murderers and desperate characters. He was placed in one of these cells, from which there is no possible chance of escape, and therefore no doubt about his safe keeping. No one will be allowed to see him excepting his counsel and the officers of the prison."

Bounty Bill.

The bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines, who served in the late war for the Union, passed the House on Friday of last week by a vote of yeas 92, nays 69—the Pennsylvania members generally voting in the negative. It provides that instead of any grant of land or other bounty, there shall be paid to every soldier, sailor and marine, white or colored, who served faithfully during his term of enlistment, the sum of eight and one third dollars a month, or at the rate of one hundred dollars a year during the period of such service. The bill deducts from the amount of bounty to be paid, all local bounties paid by counties, boroughs, wards and townships the result of which is that those who have already received at the rate of $100 in local bounties will get nothing. It was for this reason that the Pennsylvania members voted against it.

The Proposed Union of the Presbyterian Church.

It will be remembered that the General Assembly of the two great branches of the Presbyierian Church, known as the Old School and New School at their sessions in May last appointed special committees to confer together and see whether they could not agree upon some common and satisfactory basis of union for the two bodies. Those committees comprise the names of such distinguished divines as Rev. Drs Beaty, Backus, Gurley, Reid, and Momfort, of the Old School Church, and Adams, Hatfield, Fowler, Nelson, Stearns, etc., of the New School Church, besides several distinguished laymen of both bodies. The committees are now in session in New York.

☞C. S. Eyster, Esq., Judge of Colorado Territory, formerly of the Pittsburgh bar, has returned to Chambersburg on a visit. The *Repository* says: "He seems to think that Heaven's last best gift to man was Colorado, and that the sun, the stars and spheres were created expressly to illumine and serve it. He pronounces it the richest territory of the world—unsurpassed in climate and with all its vast mineral resources self sustaining as an agricultural territory. We learn that he will return in April."

VIRGINIA AND SUFFRAGE—A Richmond dispatch intimates that Virginia will very probably be the first of the Southern States to fall into line under the new congressional plan of reconstruction. Governor Pierpont was in council with the State Senate on 23d ult., and advised the speedy endorsement of the plan. His views seemed to meet with general approbation. It is generally believed the Legislature will pass a bill calling a convention of the people, and accepting negro suffrage upon the terms of the bill.

THE Secretary of War has decided that every bounty claimant shall be regarded as having served to the end of the war who enlisted for three years and was mustered out with his organization, because the services of the latter were no longer required, and is therefore entitled to the additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866. This is really a very important decision, as it admits the claims of a large class of soldiers for the additional bounty who would otherwise be debarred from the privileges of that act.—*Exchange.*

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.
The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.
Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2 1866

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,
REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.
IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,
Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,
IS OFTEN THE RESULT.
BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL TROCHES
HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,
For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,
TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.
SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.
Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.
Nov. 30 1866.6m

1867. J. B. F. 1867.
BARGAINS!
J. B. FARQUHAR
Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has
RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,
At the well known P. A. REED stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line
CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.
He has a full line of
DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Which have been
Purchased at very low Prices,
and will be sold at a very small advance.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK
Jan 18, 1867.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
I am now closing out my WINTER STOCK of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
at prices way below former rates.
All Wool Coats..... $10.00 to 15.00
" " Pants..... 6.00 to 8.50
" " Vests..... 3.50 to 4.50
" " Pants & Vests as low as $10.
A few Over-coats still on hand and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The superior manufacture of these goods will recommend them.
I have also a fine assortment of CASSIMERS which must be closed out before moving to new store room. All Wool from 80 cts to $2.50 for best. Also a No. 1 lot of Hats at cost. All these goods must positively be sold by the first of April. So that persons wanting Bargains should come at once.
NO. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.
R. W. BERKSTRESSER.
Bedford, Jan. 12, 1867.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.
TEMPORARY SETS
inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.
TEETH FILLED
to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.
I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.
WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

J. HENRY HUTTON
WITH
SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 221 Market street, and 210 Church street,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL. ☜
Feb. 15, 3m.

50 TONS PLASTER FOR SALE AT "CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS," Bedford, Pa., at lowest market rates. "The Crystal Steam Mills" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "Grist work," and to furnish all kinds of good Flour and feed, at short notice. Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Grists delivered in town, with dispatch. Having spared no expense in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and solicit a SHARE of public patronage.
JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY.
N. B. The highest market price paid for grain of all kinds. Feb 8, 3m.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.
The undersigned Commissioners of Bedford County will let, on the premises, to the lowest and best bidder, on FRIDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1866, a roofed bridge to be built across the Juniata, at the town of Hopewell, in Broad Top township.
Plan and specifications will be exhibited at Hopewell on the day of letting.
MICHAEL WERTZ,
MICHAEL S. RITCHEY,
DAVID HOWSARE,
Commissioners.
Attest: JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
Feb. 22, 3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John B. Kochendarfer, dec'd.
The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration upon the estate of John B. Kochendarfer, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd, to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN Z. KOCHENDARFER,
JACOB Z. KOCHENDARFER,
Jan. 25, 1867. Administrators.

WASHINGTON HOTEL AT PRIVATE SALE.—The Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, now in the occupancy of Isaac F. Grove, is offered at private sale. This is by far the best hotel property in the town, and affords a rare opportunity to secure one of the best locations in the country. Apply to MICHAEL LUTZ, proprietor, or to
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Feb. 1, 1867:3m Bedford, Pa

ESTATE OF HENRY WHETSTONE, DEC'D. Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Henry Whetstone, late of Monroe township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated for settlement.
LEWIS HOWSARE,
Feb 15, 1867,6t. Administrator.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!
Reduction in Prices.
O. E. SHANNON,
Feb. 15, 3t. Bedford Pa.

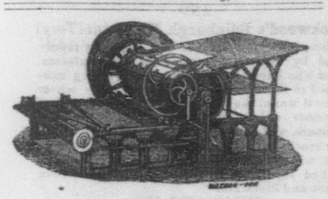
PAY UP IMMEDIATELY.
The sale notes of FREDERICK KOONTS, due December 14, 1866, are in our hands for collection. DURBORROW & LUTZ.
Bedford, Feb. 1, 1867.-3t.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.
The undersigned, desirous of migrating to Colorado, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in East Providence township, Bedford county, and situate on the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, two miles East of Juniata Crossings, and within thre-fourths of a mile of the located route of the Southern Pennsylvania Rail Road, his
Valuable Real Estate,
ON
THURSDAY, the 28th of March next,
at ONE o'clock P. M., consisting of about
250 ACRES of Arable Land,
of which, 170 acres are cleared and in a
HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION,
upon which over
10,000 Bushels of Lime
have been applied within the last ten years; and enclosed for the most part, with substantial post fencing—and upon which is erected a Large and Commodious
BRICK HOUSE,
with all the necessary Farm Outbuildings, prominently and comfortably situated, with beautiful surroundings of
Shade Trees & Shrubbery.
and all properly enclosed.
Adjoining the above is a
A Large Apple Orchard,
in excellent bearing condition, all choice and selected fruit. Also, a fine variety of small fruits, consisting of
Cherries, Plums, Grapes,
&c. &c.
The fields are well arranged, and nearly all well watered with never failing Spring, making the property desirable for
STOCK RAISING.
The
TIMBER LAND
consists for the most part of
LARGE WHITE PINE—
interspersed with
OAK AND CHESTNUT,
sufficient for fencing and fuel purposes—in the centre of which, and located upon a good stream of water, and by the side of the Turnpike, is erected
A SAW MILL.
Upon which a good business can be done owing to its proximity to the
WHITE PINE TIMBER—
not only upon this property but those adjoining
The undersigned will take pleasure in showing the property to all persons desirous of examing the same, and if desired,
WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE,
at any time previous to the day announced; and give possession of the realty and part of the mansion at once, and the balance in a reasonable time.
Conditions of Public Sale will be $4000 in hand, and the balance of the purchase money in two equal annual payments, secured by judgment bonds; upon which a discount of 8 per cent. per annum will be allowed, upon payment in cash. Title is indisputable, for which a general warrantee deed will be given.
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER.
Feb. 15, ts.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty township, dec'd, will offer at public sale, on the premises on FRIDAY, the 22d day of MARCH, 1867, the following described real estate, viz:
No. 1. A messuage being the mansion house and tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, in the county of Bedford, containing one hundred and eighty-two acres, more or less, well improved and well watered, adjoining lands of Samuel Harvey, Geo. F. Steel and others, and having thereon erected a SAW MILL with CHOPPING MILL attached, the saw-mill containg circular, lath and upright saws, and situate upon a good stream of water; there are also a turning-lathe and cider mill attached to the saw-mill. There are a tenant house, dry house and other outbuildings upon the premises. 150 acres are cleared and under fence, part of the farm being limestone soil. There are also a carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and a mill for grinding clay upon it.
No. 2. One tract of wood land situated in said township, containing six hundred acres, adjoining lands of decedent and others.
No. 3. One tract of land situate in said township, containing six hundred and thirty-two acres and thirty perches, more or less, 20 acres cleared, and having thereon a small orchard, adjoining lands of James Patton and others. Upon these two last tracts there is an almost unlimited quantity of excellent timber. The whole is well watered.
The above described real estate is pleasantly situated in a fine agricultural district, at the very head of railroad market, where all produce raised can be sold at the highest prices; and as the saw-mill is one of the finest in the country, and there is a large quantity of yellow pine and oak on the same, and the transportaton to railroad is quite convenient, it is considered a valuable point for the manufacturing of lumber: besides there is an immense quantity of rock oak bark on the premises. It is believed that the lumber and bark capacity of the premises, alone is worth all the money the property will sell for. The particular attention of farmers and lumbermen is invited; as the water-power is of great strength, the mill site is very valuable, and quite a profitable chopping business can now be done in addition to the manufacturing of lumber. The property is likely to sell at a very moderate price.
TERMS:—One half cash at the confirmation of the sale and the remainder in one year from that time.
☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day.
GEORGE HOOVER,
JOHN H. DILLING,
feb 15-4w. Adm'rs of Martin Hoover, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
The subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton township, Bedford county, dec'd, will offer at public sale, at the Forks of Fifteen Mile Creek, in Southampton tp, on TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, the 19th and 20th day of March next, the following Real Estate, late the property of said deceased, viz: ONE TRACT OF LAND situate in said township, adjoining lands of Abraham S. Bennett, Abner Tewell and Moses Tewell, containing 179 acres and 30 perches nett measure. This tract is mountain land, has on it a log dwelling house and some cleared land, and will be sold on the 19th. ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND in the same township, adjoining lands of Daniel S. Bennett, George S. Bennett and others, containing 88 acres and 150 perches, nett. This tract is situate on the forks of Fifteen Mile Creek, and has thereon erected two log dwelling houses, a double log barn, shedded all round, with two large threshing floors, and other outbuildings; about 35 or 40 acres cleared and in cultivation, and will be sold on the 19th, on the premises. One other TRACT OF LAND, in the same township, known as the "Wigfield tract," adjoining lands of James Murphy, Philip Moss' heirs and others; containing 67 acres and 12 perches, and will be sold on the 19th. Also, one TRACT OF TIMBER LAND, on Tussey's mountain, in the same township, adjoining lands of Solomon Smith and others, containing 258 acres and 7 perches, nett measure. This tract will be sold on the 19th. Also, TWO LOTS OF GROUND in Clearville, Monroe

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

☞ The second lecture for the benefit of the Cemetery Association will be delivered on Tuesday evening, March 5th, by Rev. Barrow. Subject: "The age we live in."

☞ The especial attention of those who paid commutation money twice; or put in a substitute, or went into the service after paying commutation, is called to our advertisement in another column. Don't neglect it.

SAVE YOUR OIL.—Put the wick into the lamp, and fill the latter about half full with coarse salt, and then put in about an inch of oil, and it will be found that a great saving will be the result. The salt wastes gradually away during the burning, and must, therefore be renewed from time to time. The light is purer and more brilliant than without the salt, and the wick requires no trimming.

TERRIBLE BITE.—Among the many funny incidents of this snow season, we are told that a fortnight since, a young lady with a most capacious waterfall, was out sleighing beyond the village of Boydstown, with her gay gallant, when they were overtaken by another sleigh, the horse to which grasped her waterfall, that had become powdered with snow, between his teeth. She screamed—off started the nags—when the hair pins came out, leaving her head greatly reduced in size and altered in shape.

☞ Every body is buying a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. A great number have already been sold and many more will be purchased from now up to the first of June. It is considered the best Machine extant. Mrs. H. M. Ogle, at the Telegraph Office, is the regular agent for this county. Persons wishing any information in regard to the machine or desiring to purchase will give her a call.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following cases in the Common Pleas were disposed of at the regular term:

Wm. Conover et al. vs. Isreal Openheimer.—Summons case assumpsit. Deft. Confesses judgment. Russel for Piffs. and Spang and Cessna for Deft.

B. W. Garretson vs. John W. Lingenfelter, Administrator of the estate of John W. Beeler who was garnishee of Pius Little, now dec'd.—Appeal from Plff. from Judgment of H. Nicodemus. Non suit entered. Points for Plff. and Russel for Deft.

Homer Neice vs. Wm. Woy.—Summons case Assumpsit. Verdict for Plff. Tate, Russel and Kimmell for Plff. and Mower, Spang and Cessna for Deft.

Gideon. Hitchew vs. Adam H. Miller.—Summons case sur Slander. Verdict for $5.34 and costs for Plff. Cessna for Plff. and Spang, Kimmell and Lingenfelter for Deft.

E. A. Fockler vs. Jacob A. Karns.—Summons case. Verdict for Plff. for $128. J. & J. B. Cessna for Plff. and Spang and Kimmell for Deft.

Uriah Adams vs. Michael Wertz Exr. of the last will &c. of Josiah Price, dec'd.—Summons case Assumpsit. Settled by counsel. Cessna for Plff. and Spang and Dickerson for Deft.

John W. Potts use of B. W. Garretson vs. Isaac Miller.—Sci Fa. to revive Judgment No. 161 April term 1842. Non Suit entered. Russell for Plff. and Cessna for Deft.

SPECIAL TERM.

Martin Cordell vs. Paul Faust.—Summons Debt on Promissory Note. Deft. confesses Judgment for $630. Cessna for Plff. and Spang for Deft.

Jacob H. Longenecker vs. Joseph M. Shoenfelt.—Settled. Russell, Kimmell and Lingenfelter for Plff. and Spang and Cessna for Deft.

Samuel Strayer and Mary Strayer vs. Chas. Madden.—Ejectment. Verdict for Plffs. Russell, Mann, Spang and Kimmell for Plffs. and Cessna and Hall for Deft.

Samuel Clark vs. Wm. Sleek.—Appeal by Deft. from the judgment of J. H. Wright. Verdict for Deft. Cessna for Plff. and Kimmell and Lingenfelter for Deft.

M. A. Points, Adm'r. of Pius Little, dec'd vs. J. W. Lingenfelter, Adm'r. of John W. Beeler, dec'd.—Summons case assumpsit. Non suit entered. Cessna and Points for Plff. and Spang and Russell for Deft.

The School District of Bloody Run Borough vs. The School District of West Providence tp.—Summons case assumpsit. Verdict for $95 for Plff. Cessna for Plff. and Kimmell & Lingenfelter and Russell for Deft.

The Bedford Railroad Co. vs. Wm. T. Daugherty.—Summons case on promises. Settled. Russell for Plff. and Cessna and Spang for Deft.

Same vs. O. E. Shannon cum testamento annexo of Samuel Carn, dec'd.—Summons case upon promises. Verdict for Plffs. for $368.80.

Same vs. John G. Clark.—Summons case upon promises. Settled. Russell for Plff. and Lingenfelter for Deft.

Same vs. John W. Crissman.—Summons case upon promises. Settled. Russell for Plff. and Cessna for Deft.

Isaac Devore now use of Cornelius Devore vs. Wm. B. Huffman.—Appeal from Docket of David V. Evans. Settled. Sharp, Kerr, Kimmell & Lingenfelter and Spang for Plff. and Cessna for Deft.

Mary Potts vs. Anthony Smith and Rachel Smith his wife.—Summons case sur Slander. Settled. Spang for Plff. and Cessna for Deft.

James Madara and George H. Spang vs. Abraham Eversole.—Ejectment, verdict for the Deft. Russell, Cessna, Kimmell and Lingenfelter for Plffs. and Hall, Durborrow & Lutz and Kerr for Deft. This was a very important case. We will publish a history of it with the charge of His Honor, Judge Taylor, next week.

Martin Cordell vs. Daniel Byers.—Replevin. Deft. confesses judgment for $630. J. & J. B. Cessna for Plff. and Spang and Kimmell for Deft.

Fluck and Wharton vs. Homer Neice.—Appeal by Deft. from the judgment of Isaac Kensinger. Settled. Kerr and Sharpe for Plffs. and Tate for Dett.

THE ATTACK UPON MR. UNIAC.—The last number of our cotemporary contains a most ungentlemanly and inexcusable attack upon Mr. Uniac, a Boston Temperance Lecturer, who was invited to this place by the Good Templars of this neighborhood, and at whose instance he lectured twice to the most intelligent and accomplished audiences the community can assemble, which is an insult to every advocate of temperance in the county. The following communication, which speaks for itself, has been drawn out by the attack referred to:

BEDFORD, Feb. 22, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

In last week's *Gazette* appeared an article, written by a Good Templar, containing very severe and ungentlemanly strictures upon Mr. Uniac, the brilliant Temperance Lecturer of Boston, who so highly entertained and instructed our citizens on the evenings of the 16th and 17th instant.

The article in point evinced neither good taste, a nice discrimination, nor a *very* familiar acquaintance with the great rule of charity and the scarcely lesser ones of good breeding.

In my humble opinion, if Mr. Uniac *had pointed his gun* (of illustration) *North*, instead of *South*, and had employed "Old Abe Lincoln" in lieu of the "stern statesman," *alias* Jefferson Davis, the *doubly-damned traitor*, for the purpose of illustrating and supporting the position he had assumed, that profound *critique* would not have graced, enriched and adorned, with the "roseate hues" of *genius, talent* and *taste*, the columns of the *classic Gazette*, and as a necessary concomitant, Mr. Uniac should also have hailed from the flowery South, the land of Libby Prison, Andersonville and Fort Pillow, and *not* from sterile New England, where they have the audacity to believe, with all their heart, soul, mind and strength, that the South committed treason when she rebelled against the General Government, and that she is now in the hands of her conquerors, the people, or, in other words, their representatives in Congress, to do with her as to them may seem fit and proper—and that a black scholar and gentleman, is superior to a white ignoramus and violator of the rules of good breeding, even if he should happen to be a Good Templar of Bedford and a writer for the *Gazette* withal.

But, as I said before, the writer of the article I am noticing, claims to be a Good Templar. I happen to know that he *is* a Good Templar—that is, his name is on "the books"—but I suspect he long ago departed from the faith (in a sly manner) like many, many, many, *ever* so many Christians (?) of these degenerate days; and moreover I suspect also, that he was slightly "*tipsy*" when he wrote his masterpiece of literary criticism, so redolent, as I before remarked, of *genius, talent* and *taste*, for the *Gazette*, and, that, therefore, he imagined he was subscribing the signature of Good *Tippler*, instead of, as it was, Good *Templar*. In a word, and in conclusion, also, I have about as strong a faith in his being a *cold water* Good Templar, as I have in the Christianity of the times, (I mean the *professors* thereof—not the system *itself*) and I assure you, my faith, in this respect, at least, (in the *professor*) would *not* "move mountains," as scripture hath it.

Hoping you will publish my rather unconnected and incoherent remarks, (they are certainly not as severe and offensive as the *Gazette's* article—and if they even are—why, "like cures like," you know,) I beg leave to subscribe myself, an appreciative reader of your excellent paper (one of the best conducted inland papers of the State) and a

GOOD TEMPLAR *"to boot."*

A CARD.

TATESVILLE, February 23, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you permit me through the columns of your excellent paper to return my sincere thanks to my numerous friends, who contributed so nobly toward purchasing an artificial leg, in place of the one that was broken by accident and was noticed in your paper, several weeks ago. I had not the means to replace it, and I felt almost as bad as when hit by the bullet that deprived me of my natural limb; but when Mr. Trimbath offered to exert his influence and sacrifice his time, I felt a great weight removed from my mind, but I cannot find language to express my feelings, when after four days incessant toil, he presented me over eighty dollars as the reward of his labor toward purchasing that necessary article. O how my spirits were cheered and revived when I saw the names of so many of my companions in arms who had been defending our country's interests, on the subscription list, and those who had not been in battle still manifesting their *love* to our country by contributing to the wants of a crippled soldier. Had it not been for Mr. Trimbath's exertions, I believe the effort to get me a leg by subscription would never have been made. I do sincerely thank every one that has subscribed, and those who had a desire to do so and had not the means for what they have done and the good feeling they had toward me; but who would have thought that any man, or set of men, could be so notoriously wicked as to frame a falsehood, and impeach the motives of the man who presented the subscription, but the devil has emissaries that can do what he would be ashamed to undertake. Some of them can be retained as members in good standing in a religious society. Some of them not a hundred miles from here have been circulating what every intelligent man and woman will believe to be a falsehood, about some person in Bedford that should have told him that Trimbath had collected four hundred dollars to buy Daniel Ritchey a leg, and had kept what he had not given Ritchey for himself. The subscription list can be had for examination at any time.

You will excuse the plainness of my language, but when my friend is injured I feel injured myself. I am eighteen dollars short of the hundred which is the amount necessary to purchase the leg, and if Mr. T. presents the subscription to any who shall see this article, I hope they will treat the contemptible falsifier as he deserves, by contributing eighteen dollars more, which is the required sum. My sincere thanks to you all.

DANIEL RITCHEY.

☞ Irwin, of the Regulator, unable to do single-handed the vast amount of trade which has voluntarily flowed in upon him, has taken in a partner, Samuel W. Statler, of Schellsburg, to assist him in his labor of love. The public will find these gentlemen constantly ready to wait upon them with the best of every thing in their line. Boots, shoes, glassware, queensware, notions, perfumery, yea every thing that usually adorns the shelves of a variety store, will be kept on hand to please the taste and accommodate those who desire to buy.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES AT THE COURT HOUSE.—Rev. Barrow commenced an interesting series of discourses last Sabbath evening on the "Life, Labors and Journeyings of St. Paul." The subject for next Sabbath evening will be "The Persecutor converted." The season of Lent commences next week, next Wednesday being Ash Wednesday, on which day there will be morning and evening service. There also will be services every Wednesday evening and prayer meeting on Saturday evenings, except when Mr. Barrow is at Huntingdon.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A little daughter of Edan Powell, was burned to death last week in Altoona, in the usual manner. Left alone in a room to play with the fire, tells the story.

NO FIRE AT GETTYSBURG COLLEGE.—The Gettysburg *Sentinel* of this week says:

"An article is going round the papers, giving an account of a late fire at Pennsylvania College. There is no foundation at all for such a report—no fire having taken place in that building."

SUICIDE.—Samuel Giesey, an inmate of the Alms House of York county, committed suicide on the 5th inst., by hanging himself with his bed cord to the gratings of his cell window. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased by a Coroner's Jury, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

KILLED.—The Huntingdon *Monitor* says: "We are pained to learn that William Snyder, youngest son of our townsman, Mr. John Snyder, was killed at Renovo, on Monday morning last by the explosion of an engine of which he was fireman."

THE *Country Merchant* intimates that another public hall will be erected in Chambersburg, on account of the exhorbitant prices demanded for the use of the one recently completed there.

SEVEN HUNDRED INDICTMENTS AGAINST A BUSINESS FIRM.—The Mount Union *Times* says:—"We are informed that Wm. P. Orbison and R. Hare Powell, Broad-Top coal operators, were sued before Squire Johnson, in Huntingdon on Monday, for issuing their personal "promises to pay" as a circulating medium. There were over seven hundred indictments against them. We did not hear the result."

HOG DISEASE.—There is a disease prevailing among the swine in this town and neighborhood which baffles the skill of the most expert doctors of the porcine family. The disease seems to take effect in the hind parts of the animals, rendering them entirely helpless. Can some of our friends give us a cure for it?—*Blair County Whig.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Ebensburg *Freeman* says: "On Tuesday morning, Henry Snyder, a brakesman on a freight train eastward, was killed in the Tunnel at Gallitzin. The head was entirely severed from the body, and his body was horribly mangled. He was a very worthy young man—had served in the Union army, and was married only three weeks previously. He is said to have resided near Bolivar. The death was purely accidental."

BURGLARY.—A daring and successful robbery was perpetrated in this place on Monday night last. The clothing store of John A. McKinney, second door from the southeast corner of Main and Franklin streets, was entered through the unoccupied portion of the building now undergoing repairs, and robbed of clothing and other valuables to the amount of four hundred dollars. No satisfactory clue to the burglars has yet been obtained.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

THE Indiana *Messenger* states that a man named Samuel Wynman, residing in Center township, near Homer, Indiana county, eloped, a few evenings since, with a frail damsel named Pedicord. The guilty pair were followed as far as Blairsville, where they passed as man and wife. Wyman leaves a wife and several children to battle through life without his aid or assistance.

CAPT. J. W. DOUGHERTY.—This unfortunate gentleman is still living, and we hope will recover. More than a week has elapsed since he received his injuries, and the physicians have some hope. Amidst the confusion of facts, we have been enabled to learn, however, that he had been called upon by the Constable to aid in conducting Matthew Farren to jail, to be kept until he would get sober; that Farren is a very stout man and was too much for the Constable, and after they had concluded to let him go, and Capt. Dougherty was on his way home, Farren and some others attacked him, and during the contest Dougherty was stabbed. His affidavit shows that he felt the knife in Farren's hand, and McCullough, of Altoona, says he heard him say that he had a knife, and hunted for it but couldn't find it.

FIRE IN ALTOONA.—On Monday night last the row of buildings known as Blunt's Corner, below the Logan House, took fire and was consumed, together with the Hotel of Jos. Murphy. The immediate corner was occupied by the Erhinger family as a drinking house of the lowest character, and but a few days before the preprietors were arrested for violating the law. They continued to sell and keep open their house until the fire destroyed their business. Several small stores between Murphy's and Erhinger's were burnt. It appears to have been the work of an incendiary. No one regrets the loss to the Erhingers as their traffic was of the most unlawful character. There was no insurance on any of the buildings destroyed.—*Hollidaysburg Leader.*

A SNAKE IN A STOVE.—We learn that a gentleman residing in our town some few weeks ago purchased a lot of old condemned sleepers from the Railroad Company, for the purpose of using them as firewood. They were accordingly conveyed to his residence and sawed in suitable lengths for the stove and used as fuel, and as such gave great satisfaction, until one evening the good wife placed one of the pieces in the stove, when a very strange and remarkable occurrence happened. Shortly after placing the wood in the stove her attention was attracted by a singular noise in the room, not unlike the crying of a child or the moaning of a person in distress, and upon searching for the cause of it ascertained that the noise proceeded from the stove, and becoming somewhat alarmed called in her husband and acquainted him of the matter. The gentleman at once advanced to the stove and upon opening the door a strange and fearful sight met his astonished gaze—right in the very midst of the blazing flames was a large black snake writhing in agony, and uttering the piteous noise which had attracted the attention of the lady. The snake slowly crawled out of the stove and dropped on the floor, a veritable "fiery serpent," and in a few seconds expired. The snake had doubtless entered a hollow cavity in the sleeper in the Fall, and lapsing into a torpid state, was only aroused when encompassed by the flames.—*Hanover Spectator.*

Philadelphia Market.

February 23.—Flour dull; superfine, $8 75; state $10 50. Wheat dull and declined: Red state, $3; red southern, $3 05. Rye, $1 30. Corn active: Sales of 12,000 bushels yellow at $1 02, afloat. Oats active at 57c. Coffee quiet; Rio, 24c.

THE LIGHTNING LAMP.—*The greatest Wonder of the Age.*—This lamp was patented by Dr Vaughan of Rainsburg, on the 23rd of November, 1866, and surpasses all other lights in use. Persons desiring to purchase county, borough or township rights will apply to the Doctor at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in person or by letter.

G. F. HETZEL.

Feb. 15, 1m.

OFFICE OF THE CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENN'A. RAILWAY CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 230, South 3d street, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year.

March 1:2t. J. J. BARCLAY, Sec.

MARRIED

On the 16th ult., by Elder Leonard Furry, Mr. CHRISTIAN DEETER to Miss MARY GUYER, the former from N. Woodberry, Blair co., the latter from S. Woodberry, Bedford co.

On the 31st ult., by the same, Mr. JACOB DETWILER to Miss MARY HELMAN, both of S. Woodberry tp.

On the 7th inst., by the same, JOHN CLAPPER of Hopewell, to ELIZABETH MILLER, of S. Woodberry tp.

On the 14th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, Bloody Run, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. ANDREW J. WILLS and Miss SARAH CRAWFORD, both of Monroe tp.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the same, Mr. JACOB ENGLAND and Miss ELIZA E. TROSTLE, both of Friends Cove.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, at the German Reformed Parsonage, in St. Clairsville, Mr. ANDREW J. FEIGHT and Miss SARAH A. FERGUSON, both of this county.

On the 14th ult., at the bride's home, by Rev. J. W. Leckie, Mr. GEORGE W. ICKES, of Bedford tp., to Miss LIZZIE M. HIXON, of East Providence tp.

On the 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. W. Leckie, Mr. HARRY BURKET, of Bedford, to Miss MATTIE J. MOWER, of Rainsburg.

"The brave deserve the fair."

On the 24th Feb., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Lieut. JOHN IMLER, of Blair co., and Miss REBECCA RITCHEY, of this county.

On the same day, by the same, in the Mount Hope Reformed Church, Mr. JOHN C. RITCHEY, of this county, and Miss MARY A. BOWSER, of Blair co.

DIED

In Snake Spring Valley, Feb. 20th, 1867, SARAH SOUTH—aged 7 years and 12 days.

Liver Complaint.

Among the wonderful medical properties which have rendered HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS pre-eminent among the health-restoring preparations of the age, its anti-bilious virtues are not the least remarkable. No words can do justice to its marvelous effect upon the diseased liver. Perhaps the simple words of a convalescent sufferer, who describes it as "going right to the spot" tell the story as clearly as may be. It *does* go right to the spot. It operates directly upon the disordered organ, and whether unduly active or in a state of paralysis, restores it to a condition of health. The Sickness at the Stomach, pain between the Shoulders and in the Right Side, Yellow Suffusion of the Skin, Costiveness, Drowsiness and Languor, Dimness of Sight, Colic, Palpitation of the Heart, Dry Cough, Low Fever, and other symptoms which indicate the various phases of Acute and Chronic Liver Complaint, are one and all promptly relieved, and finally removed, by the action of this famous preparation, which is at once the best of correctives, the gentlest and most genial of aperients, an infallible regulator, and a powerful restorative. Persons of a bilious habit, who use the Bitters as a protective medicine, will never suffer the pains and penalties of Liver diseases or Bilious Remitent Fever.

March 1:1m

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

[Nov. 15-1st.-w.ea.mo.1yr.]

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN.—An act has lately been passed by Congress refunding three hundred dollars to all men who paid commutation and were afterwards drafted, put in a substitute, or went into the service.

All claims left or sent to us will be promptly attended to.

J. B. CESSNA,
Att'y and Claim Agent

march1:3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Wm. Stahl, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

Letters of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Bedford Borough, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Wm. Stahl, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

PETER H. SHIRES,
SAMUEL STAHL,
Administrators.

March 1:6t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Armstrong, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of March, 1867, the following described real estate, situate in said township, to wit: All that certain TRACT OF LAND adjoining lands of Jacob Snider, John Armstrong, Isaac Ritchey, and others, containing 127 acres and 153 perches, about one hundred acres cleared and under fence, and having a good two story Stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other necessary out buildings thereon erected. Balance of tract well timbered. There is also a good SAW MILL on the property convenient to plenty of fine timber in the neighborhood. The land is well supplied with running water, and there is also an Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises.

Terms.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest.

Possession given on the first of April next. Deed to be made after confirmation of sale, and judgment note or notes given for two last payments.

DANIEL R. SNYDER,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Administrators.

March 1:4t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Sophia McFarland, late of Monroe township, deceased, will sell, on MONDAY, the 25th day of March next, at public outcry, upon the premises, in said township, all the following described real estate, to wit:

All that TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Rhoads Sleighter, Henry Markle, Samuel Adams, Esq., and others, containing 70 acres and 141 perches and allowance, more particularly described in draft filed with Administrator's appraisement on the estate of James McFarland, dec'd.

Also, 150 perches of land adjoining the above, being same purchased by deceased from Lonah Smith, by deed of 25th March, 1866.

About 40 acres of said land being cleared and under fence, and having a story and a half log Dwelling House and double Log Barn thereon erected.

There is also an Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises, and the land is well supplied with good running water.

Possession given on or before the 1st of April next. Deed to be made at confirmation of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, when terms will be made known by

March1:4t DANIEL McFARLAND, Adm'r

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Armstrong, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of March, 1867, the following described real estate, situate in said township, to wit: All that certain TRACT OF LAND adjoining lands of Jacob Snider, John Armstrong, Isaac Ritchey, and others, containing 127 acres and 153 perches, about one hundred acres cleared and under fence, and having a good two story Stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other necessary out buildings thereon erected. Balance of tract well timbered. There is also a good SAW MILL on the property convenient to plenty of fine timber in the neighborhood. The land is well supplied with running water, and there is also an Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises.

Terms.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest.

Possession given on the first of April next. Deed to be made after confirmation of sale, and judgment note or notes given for two last payments.

DANIEL R. SNYDER,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Administrators.

March 1:4t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Sophia McFarland, late of Monroe township, deceased, will sell, on MONDAY, the 25th day of March next, at public outcry, upon the premises, in said township, all the following described real estate, to wit:

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March1:4t DANIEL McFARLAND, Adm'r

COMMUTATION MONEY

TO BE

REFUNDED!

All persons who paid Commutation Twice; or went into the Army, or put in a Substitute after paying Commutation can have it Refunded by applying at once to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

BEDFORD, March 1, 1867.

Attention Drafted Men!

Congress has just passed an Act refunding $300 to those drafted men who paid commutation and afterwards were drafted and who put in substitutes, or who entered the service. We will promptly attend to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS of persons entitled to have their money refunded, and will give our special attention to the subject.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
M. A. POINTS,
Attorneys.

March 1:3m.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Guardian of the minor children of Henry Miller, Jr., late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1867, the following described real estate, viz:

A SMALL TRACT OF LAND in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, Pa., containing two acres and sixty-five perches, with a story and a half Plank House, a Still House, also one story and a half high, with two stills and other articles necessary for a distillery thereon erected, adjoining lots of Elizabeth Haney and D. R. Anderson on the North, Benj. F. Bruner on the South-West, also lots of Jacob Aud and Wm. Beckmore and John McMullin.

TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day. HENRY MILLER, Guardian.

March 1:3t

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

GEORGE MARDORFF, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from Jan. 4, A. D. 1866, to Jan. 9, A. D. 1867.

TREASURER,		Dr.	
To amount received from James B. Farquhar, Esq., late treasurer, as per receipts exhibited,		$8,298 24	
To amount of tax received from collectors:			
Jacob A Nicodemus, Woodberry M.	1858	152 84	
R D Barclay, Bedford borough	1861	25 00	
T M Lynch, Bedford borough	1862	76 91	
William Phillips, Bedford twp.,	do	47 19	
Philip Hardman, Cumb. Valley	do	5 10	
J R Durborrow, Woodberry M	do	282 20	
Jacob Fetter, Bedford township	1863	561 11	
U H Akers, Bedford borough	1864	367 72	
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run	do	50 00	
William Stuckey, Monroe	do	114 70	
Joseph Fisher, Providence W.	do	58 84	
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	do	65 52	
George Beegle, Union	do	73 67	
T F Kerr, Bedford borough	1865	532 10	
Henry Beegle, Union	do	1366 82	
John C Figard, Broad Top,	do	639 77	
John C Black, Bloody Run	do	115 00	
Jacob Bowser, Colerain,	do	606 83	
Arch. Blair, Cumberland Valley,	do	425 00	
Henry Wertz, Harrison,	do	135 16	
George Gardill, Juniata	do	258 03	
Michael Carpenter, Londonderry,	do	127 00	
Samuel Harvey, Liberty,	do	83 58	
Philip Snyder, Monroe,	do	19 64	
David H Bowser, Napier	do	519 09	
P M Barton, Providence E.	do	239 37	
George Baughman, Providence W.	do	55 33	
Solomon Shrader, St. Clair	do	569 56	
Wesley Perdew, Southampton	do	172 91	
N N Koons, Snake Spring	do	113 44	
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg	do	100 00	
Adolphus Ake, Union	do	506 05	
Solomon Barley, Woodberay M	do	737 29	
Samuel Crissman, Woodberry S.	do	1221 73	
John C Figard, Broad Top	1865	783 84	
Jeremiah Thompson, Bloody Run,	do	200 00	
Henry Hite, Cumberland Valley	do	350 00	
Jacob Bowser, Colerain,	do	200 00	
A W Shoemaker, Harrison	do	185 00	
James Fink, Hopewell	do	282 00	
Henry Horn, Juniata	do	150 00	
Jacob Evans, Londonderry,	do	300 00	
John McLain, Liberty,	do	60 00	
Jacob Fletcher, Monroe	do	715 00	
Henry Egolf, Napier,	do	347 00	
Uriah Mellott, Providence E.	do	105 00	
John Kinsey, Schellsburg,	do	57 00	
Moses Tewell, Southampton,	do	249 00	
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M.	do	362 11	
To amount received from Hucksters for Hucksters' license		210 00	
To money advanced from citizens of Napier and Harrison twps. on bridge		800 00	
To money received from sales of estrays		31 67	
To money received on Treasurer's deeds		26 00	
To money received on lath sold at Court House		2 75	
To costs in Commonw'h v. S Amick et.al		32 30	
To amount received on sale of unseated lands,		790 82	
To amount received on bounty fund,		56 40	
To sundry refunding checks		331 20	
Total charges,		$25,351 91	

TREASURER,		Cr.	
On sundry checks drawn by the Commissioners, as follows, viz:			
Paid Petit Jurors, February term,		$452 34	
Grand Jurors, do do		171 10	
Petit Jurors, special court		449 90	
Petit Jurors, September term		336 88	
Grand Jurors do do		142 10	
Petit Jurors, November do		383 25	
Grand Jurors do do		142 39	
Petit Jurors May do		261 73	
Grand Jurors do do		127 59	
Fox and wild cat scalps		327 53	
Isaac Kensinger, Jury Commissioner,		48 00	
William Kirk, do do		48 00	
J G Fisher, clerk do do		24 00	
Tip-staves		199 83	
Talesmen		99 22	
Court-crier		48 00	
Assessors making assessment returns		205 61	
Constable's returns		365 73	
George Roades, Commissioner's salary		238 00	
Michael Wertz, do do		141 00	
Michael Ritchey do do		124 00	
David Howsare do do		16 00	
J G Fisher clerk to do		250 00	
J Aldstadt, Sheriff, boarding prisoners,		1187 72	
do conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary,		692 00	
do costs on comm'h cases		78 98	
do costs in commonwealth vs. John Hammond,		201 86	
do costs in commonw'lth vs. John Stokenius		25 51	
Metropolitan Insurance company		90 50	
John Harris arresting Walker alias Romdolf		20 00	
Expenses of Spring election		241 04	
do October election		414 42	
Charles Merwine, services as janitor, &c.		72 50	
Jno C Figard, money over paid on State tax		110 53	
Rupp, Shannon & Co. chairs for court House		128 64	
Jeremiah Thompson, repairing bridge at Bloody Run		200 00	
Jacob Lingenfelter, hauling stone, &c. for same		50 00	
O E Shannon, Esq., fees as Prothonotary		150 00	
G Blymyer & Son, bill of oils, paints, &c.		300 29	
B McC Blymyer & co., bill of goods		29 65	
W G Perry, dockets for Prothonotary's office		51 00	
Meyers & Mengel, advertising and blank printing		681 50	
Durborrow & Lutz, advertizing		562 20	
Dr John Compher, attendance on prisoners at jail		6 00	
Expenses of road views		232 00	
do bridge do		26 96	
do do sales		17 35	
John and Joshua Mower, work done in repairing court house		164 90	
B W Garretson, building bridge at Egolf's		959 00	
John G Fisher, making out and distributing duplicates, attending bridge sales, and money paid for work at court house		71 00	
William Beegle, bounty and interest		29 67	
A B Cramer, bill of goods		25 58	
Marking for court house, chandeliers, &c.		150 33	
W Garretson, lumber for court house		11 94	
Wm Troutman, painting court house		245 00	
Bounty paid to soldiers under act of 1863,		335 39	
S L Russell, overpaid on unseated lands,		112 84	
Money overpaid on duplicates for which treasurer is charged		224 53	
James B Farquhar, money overpaid on militia fund		499 75	
Henry Nicodemus, costs on commonwealth cases,		35 51	
Geo. Mardorff, money paid for slate roof		545 08	
John Sill, interest on note		60 00	
Geo W Gibboney, bridge at Stonerstown		500 00	
J W Tate, money wrongly paid on deed		44 53	
Revenue stamps and postage for commissioner's office		46 43	
S L Russell, services at Harrisburg,		40 00	
Wood and coal for public buildings		180 98	
Henry Nicodemus, money wrongly paid on treasurer's deed		32 37	
Stationery for commissioner's office		40 31	
John Aldstadt, bill of goods for jail		160 93	
Tobias Boor, building bridge in Cumberland Valley		200 00	
Jacob A Sleek and Adam Diehl, coal and wood for jail		109 90	
Costs paid to Justices and constables in commonwealth cases		127 19	
George Mardorff, advertising unseated lands		41 00	
Wm Hartley, oils, paints, nails, &c.		446 39	
George Blackburn, building bridge at Statler's		630 36	
Lath, lime, and hauling sand for court house		58 20	
John Aldstadt, costs in commonwealth cases		1093 92	
John Aldstadt, costs in commonwealth vs. Wertz & May		44 38	
B Leo, book case and chairs for court house		32 80	
Williams, Or

Farm, Garden & Household.

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES.

Most of our farms contain gullies and rough spots inaccessible to the plow; these if planted with yellow locust, chestnut, walnut and other varieties of forest trees, would in a few years afford an invaluable supply of posts and rails. And it would look far better to have such rough places covered with a fine growth of young and flourishing trees, increasing in value every year, without any more labor and expense than the first cost and trouble of planting them. As a general thing not one farmer in ten throughout the extent of our highly-favored land has a proper regard for the wants of the generation that is to follow. We plant no forest trees to replenish the supply, and not half enough fruit trees to guard against the possibility of famine. Of what use will be the extra large houses and costly barns to our posterity if we ruthlessly destroy the indispensable bounties GOD intended for their use as well as ours? And if we neglect to replace and replenish the natural productions necessarily required for our comfort and use in life, do we obey the divine command, "*do to others as you would wish others to do unto you.*" Farmers every year more and more assimilate their ways, habits and tastes to the extravagances of city life. We can see it unfold in dress and equipage, and many other things; but no pride in planting fruit and timber trees along the highways and byways for the future wants of the people. Some sections of this country appear like a barren plain in the winter season, scarcely a tree to be seen, nearly all have slept the sleep of death, and no progeny springing up to improve the dismal appearance and supply the wants of those whose time is to come when we are all gathered to dust. We are emphatically a selfish people. We can have nothing that can do any positive good but our victuals and clothes. Then why may we not as well employ our time in preserving the bounties GOD in his wisdom has given us, and in a measure try to replace what we have unnecessarily abused. The first cost of planting fruit and forest trees along the dividing lines of our public roads would be a mere trifle compared to ensuing benefits.

Owners of property adjoining the public roads virtually own the roads, that is, they possess the *fee simple* ownership. The public have no other right to the public roads than merely *easement* by which they can travel to and fro. Fruit upon trees along the line of the roads is secured to the owner by law, the same as in enclosed fields, and any person detected in stealing or taking it away can be sued for trespass. Much of the landed property in this country would be enhanced in value to the amount of millions of dollars by planting fruit and forest trees along the public roads and fences dividing fields from each other, not only in the value of the fruit and timber but by the trees improving the climate in breaking the current of the cold bleak wind which is so hurtful to winter-growing crops.

Every country must maintain its poor population, and in estimating the various means of lessening pauperism it should be borne in mind that abundance of fruit within the reach of all will have a tendency towards the object, and the [illegible] of that humane trees would [illegible] in planting to be paid to [illegible] the taxes need not [illegible]. Fear. have abundance of little [illegible] render it [illegible] use the [illegible] trary, bec. poor, [illegible] ft to the farm- [illegible] ory to the [illegible] Ma- [illegible] pilfered. [illegible] es and tow. [illegible] of pilferers [illegible] ndance of [illegible] evil, be- [illegible] afford [illegible] found for [illegible] o

In regard to the advantage of planting locust trees, I will bring to view instances within my knowledge. I have seen rough and rugged spots in limestone formations not more than one-fourth an acre in extent, which, never could be made useful by the plow, produce locust timber enough in the space of forty years growing to be worth near one thousand dollars if delivered at the Philadelphia navy-yard, amounting to near twenty-five dollars per year, which is more than is produced from an acre in an average on nine-tenths of the cultivated land in the country. How many rugged, unsightly spots do we see along streams of water and other places, which might be planted with trees, that are now an eye-sore, naked and bare, with nothing to be seen but rotten stumps, sad memen-toes of the beautiful green trees which once adorned the place? The time will soon come when fences must be abandoned in the vicinity of cities and towns, on account of the scarcity and high price of lumber, and the subdivision of farms into small enclosures. Hedges will be a substitute, but farmers make but slow progress in substituting live fences in lieu of post and rails.

With these views submitted to the consideration of farmers, in plain, unvarnished style, I shall close by expressing the hope, that after what I have written will awaken an interest among farmers to the importance of retrieving our character from the reproach of ruthlessly destroying the gifts of Providence not intended for our sole selfish use and abuse but also for the use and benefit of millions not yet born.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

GROWING CARROTS.

Mark D. Wilson, of Rochester, New York, in the Country Gentleman, gives his experience on a small scale in growing carrots, as follows:

"On the 23d of May last I planted 11 square rods in drills one foot apart. The soil was sandy loam, and had been manured two years previously for corn, followed by a crop of carrots. As soon as the carrots were large enough to follow the rows, I hoed and thinned them to four inches apart in the rows, and kept them perfectly clean the remainder of the season. I harvested 95 bushels, or at the rate of 1381 bushels to the acre. Six of the largest roots took the first premium at the county fair. The variety was Long Orange. I attribute my success to thinning out the plants to a uniform distance, and to thorough cultivation during the growing season."

WATER FOR STOCK.

Sheep sometimes suffer greatly for want of water in winter time; so with other stock. Don't force any stock to turn to a snow-bank for this great necessary of life and health.

Humorous.

THE sweetest word in our language is *love*. The greatest word in our language is *God*. The word expressing the shortest time is *now*. The three make the greatest and the sweetest duty man can perform.

"THE ocean speaks eloquently, and forever," says Beecher. "Yes," retorted Prentice, "and there is no use in telling it to dry up."

THREE TRUISMS.—It is not what we eat, bu what we digest, that makes us fat; it is not what we make, but what we save, that makes us rich; it is not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us wise.

MEN are sometimes accused of pride, more because their accusers would be proud themselves were they in their places.

A LITTLE boy, seeing a drunken man prostrate before the door of a groggery, opened the door, and putting in his head, said to the proprietor: "See here, sir, your sign has fallen down."

THE dove was the first newspaper carrier, when one morn it went out and fetched a *leaf* for Noah. It contained a paragraph on the weather, notifying him that the heavy rain had subsided.

A WHISKY drinking Irishman was brought before a magistrate named Porter, charged with being drunk and disorderly. The magistrate committed the delinquent to prison for a month, telling him that would give him time enough to curse whisky. "Yes, faith," was the prisoner's reply, "and *Porter* too."

A CURIOUS typographical error recently appeared in a morning paper. In giving an account of an inquest it was stated, "the deceased bore an accidental character, and the jury returned a verdict of excellent death."

BRIDGET, said an Irishman to a fellow servant, "what are the bells ringing for?"

"In honor of the Princes's birthday," was the reply.

"Be aisy, jewel," rejoined Pat, "none of your tricks; 'twas the Prince of Wale's on the ninth, and how can it be his sister's twelve days after, unless they were twins."

DR. FRANKLIN recommends a young man in the choice of a wife, to select her from a bunch, giving as his reason that when there are many daughters, they improve each other and from emulation acquire more accomplishments, and know more, and do more, than a single child spoiled by paternal fondness. This is comfort to people blessed with large families.

ON a trial for an assult, at the assizes, some years since, a medical witness, in giving his evidence, informed the court that, on examining the prosecutor, he found him suffering from a severe contusion of the integuments under the left orbit, with great extravasion of blood and ecchymosis in the surrounding cellular tissue, which was in a tumefied state. There was also considerable abrasion of the cuticle. Judge: You mean, I suppose, that the man had a black eye? Witness: Yes Judge: Then why not say so at once?

How much do you charge Massa Magistrate, to marry me and Miss Dinah?

"Why, Clem, I'll marry you for two dollars."

"Two dollars! What you charge to marry white folks, Massa?"

"We generally charge them five dollars, Clem."

"Well, you marry us like white folks, and I'll give you five dollars too."

"Why, Clem, that's a curious notion; but as you desire it, I will marry you like the white folks for five dollars."

The ceremony being over, Clem and Dinah being one, the magistrate asked for his fee.

"Oh no Massa, you no come up to de greenent—you no kiss the bride."

"Get out of my office, you rascal!"

[illegible] the capture of Morris Island by Guil- [illegible] gallant army, the whole mass of men [illegible] oughly pervaded by that feeling of [illegible] t follows a quickly successful en- [illegible] oldiers shouting, singing, happy. [illegible] ck Tars, in quest of adventure [illegible] toot," doing and saying as [illegible] en thoroughly buoyant in [illegible] he subject of the follow-

On [illegible] captured a mule; and [illegible] more's [illegible] mounted it, perching [illegible] was thor- [illegible] l's tail as there was [illegible] hilarity tha- [illegible] mule objecting in [illegible] gagement— [illegible] and in some [illegible] The sturdy Ja- [illegible] said Hardy, [illegible] or abandoned [illegible] ken, "and [illegible] only they can wi- [illegible] spirit, came upon t- [illegible] is the [illegible] ing yarn: [illegible] d its [illegible]

A bronzed sailor ha- [illegible] not without difficulty, [illegible] himself as near the anima- [illegible] a shadow of a chance—the [illegible] every known way of a mule, [illegible] ways until then unexhibited. [illegible]

"Jack, sit more amidships," [illegible] the first engineer of the Weehaw. [illegible] you'll ride easier."

"Captain," quoth old Salty, "this [illegible] first craft I ever was in command of, an- [illegible] a pity if I can't stay on the quarter deck.'

RETRACTION.—The following anecdote is told of a distinguished lawyer of Massachusetts, who but a few years ago went "the way of all flesh." He had been engaged in a certain case at Roxbury, wherein he believed the jury had done injustice to his client. Declaiming against the verdict, he said:

"The whole of them might have been bribed for a peck of beans!"

"What is that?" said the judge. "You dishonor yourself and the court, as well as the jury, by such impeachment."

"I mean no disrespect to the court, your honor, and as for myself—"

"You will see the propriety, I hope, of retracting the words."

"With all due reverence to your honor, I cannot see the propriety of unsaying what is true."

"Do you mean to aggravate the offense by repeating it? Let me tell you, sir, this is not to be suffered; and unless you retract forthwith we shall deem it necessary to strike you from the rolls of the court."

"Well since the court insists upon it, I suppose I can do no less than retract."

"And in very ample terms too."

"Certainly your honor, and on the second thought I do it with pleasure. I am convinced that I wronged the jury in saying they could be bribed for a peck of beans, and publicly retract the assertion. I hope the jury and court are satisfied."

They expressed themselves in the affirmative, when the lawyer rejoined:

"But, may it please the court and jury, had I said a half a bushel instead of a peck, I would have been hung before I would have retracted."

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,
Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.
Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can be had at any Nursery.
Catalogues sent free to those applying.
ulyl28,65lyr.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.
This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.
The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.
Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom P. M.	Express A. M.		STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom A. M.	Xpress P. M
LE 4.04	LE	7.50	Huntingdon,	AR 11.22	AR 4.4
4.24		8.10	McConnellstown	11.02	4.25
4.34		8.18	Pleasant Grove,	10.50	5.16
4.50		8.34	Marklesburg,	10.38	5.00
5.06		8.54	Coffee Run,	10.22	5.45
5.14		9.02	Rough & Ready	10.14	4.36
5.26		9.14	Cove,	10.02	4.24
5.30		9.18	Fisher's Summit	9.58	4.20
AR 5.45	AR	9.33		LE 9.43	LE 4.05
	LE	9.43	Saxton,	AR	AR 3.55
		10.03	Riddlesburg,		2.35
		10.11	Hopewell,		2.27
		10.29	Piper's Run,		2.09
		10.59	Tatesville,		1.47
		11.11	Bloody Run,		1.34
	AR	11.15	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE	9.45	Saxton,	AR 9.30	AR 3.00
		10.00	Coalmont,	9.15	2.45
		10.05	Crawford,	9.05	2.35
	AR	10.15	Dudley,	LE 9.00	LE 2.30
			Broad Top City.		

Jan. 1:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

DR. LEON'S
CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS
THE PERFECTION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.
LEON'S ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER.
It is a positive cure for Baldness.
It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.
It is a Tonic, not a Dye, and acts upon the secretions.
It immediately arrests falling out of the Hair.
It alleviates Neuralgia and Headache.
It radically cures Dandruff and Humors.
It keeps the scalp healthy, clean, and cool.
It is an elegant and exquisitely fragrant Hair Dressing.
It restores, cultivates, and Beautifies the Hair.
It makes harsh Hair flexible and Lustrous.
DR. LEON'S ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER has enjoyed a high local reputation for many years. Its wonderful restorative and invigorating properties are well known to the Medical Faculty of Philadelphia.
Being fully satisfied of the merits of Leon's Electric Hair Renewer we have procured exclusive ownership and are determined that every household in our land shall have opportunity to reap its benefits.
DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY.
A most delightful and efficacious cure for the various ills to which Infants and Young Children are subject.
INVALUABLE FOR TEETHING CHILDREN! It softens the gums, abates inflammation, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and is a sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains.
A most excellent preparation for children of a restless and fretful habit and in all cases of Looseness, Griping, Vomiting or other inward grief, it gives immediate ease.
Used for more than half a century in the private practice of one of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia.
In now placing this article within the reach of our countrymen, we would remark that we [illegible] it to be a Remedy of unrivaled excellence, [illegible] that it has proved in thousands of cases, as resolved it shall in millions, a priceless [illegible]
[illegible]LER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS, [illegible] 36-1yr. 137 North Third St., Phila.

[illegible]MAN, [illegible]HE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, [illegible]OAL DALE. [illegible]t to all collections intrusted [illegible] execute all instruments of [illegible]nd dispatch. [illegible]6:6m.

J. M. LEH[illegible] JUSTICE OF [illegible] Will promptly attend [illegible] to him. He will also [illegible] writing with neatness a [illegible] Coal Dale, Sept. 14, 18[illegible]

E TOBACCONIST, [illegible]est of the Court [illegible]s now prepared [illegible]IGARS. All [illegible]ing anything [illegible]lt [illegible]ady

D. W. CROUSE WHOLESAL[illegible] On Penn street a few doors w[illegible] House, North side, Bedford, Pa., [illegible]to sell by wholesale all kinds of [illegible] orders promptly filled. Persons desir[illegible] in his line will do well to give him a ca[illegible] Bedford, Oct 20, '65.,

ALL INTERESTED [illegible] Will please remember our Books will be re[illegible] for settlement JANUARY 1, 1867.
Those interested are respectfully notified, they *must settle their accounts.* Thanking all who have heretofore complied with our terms. We also, inform all, who neglect to do so, they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection, sixty days after date named above.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Dec. 1, 1866.:3m.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Admin[illegible] istrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20
Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.
The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowmen Policies.
Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.
All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*
Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.
Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.
Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.
For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phila. Or to any of its agents.
THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. REAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEAERS AND CATTLE TENDERS TAKE NOTICE
DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.
The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.
A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*
The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.
A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.
Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.
Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.
Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL
Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.
It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.
For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens
Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.
d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.
N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed for circular with references.
jan 12:1y

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE, is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains on every Saturday of its date. It is devoted to
LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.
It contains the best Tales and Stories from Dickens, Chambers' Journal and other Foreign Periodicals, and in addition a portion of its contents are devoted to
The best Popular Tales,
The best Domestic Stories,
The best Sketches of Travel,
The best Papers on Popular Science,
The best short Popular Essays,
The best Poems, Biographies, &c. &c.
ORIGINAL MATTER by the most distinguished native authors.
THE NEW YORK WEEKLY is the Largest TEN CENT Magazine in America.
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One copy one year, $4; two copies one year, $7; one copy three months, $1; five copies one year, and one extra to Agent, $20.
Monthly parts in a handsome colored cover 50 cents each, or $5 per year.
ALFRED GAGE & CO., Publishers,
No. 77 Beekman St., N. Y.

S. CAMPBELL & Co.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
and wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C
No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also manufacturers of all kinds of
Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work
October 26, 1yr

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.
SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.
MAKES WASHING A PASTIME
AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL
SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.
Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDG[illegible] MENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this [illegible]fice nov 2-66

[illegible] SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDG- [illegible]ENT and Promissory Notes, either with or waiver of exemption, for sale at this nov 2-66

A [illegible] without [illegible] office

[illegible]DID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds parchment paper, for sale at the

A SPLEN[illegible] on the best Inquirer office. Nov 28, 166

[illegible]SSORTMENT OF JUDG- [illegible]isory Notes, either with or [illegible]ption, for sale at this nov 2-66

A SPLENDID A[illegible] MENT and Prom[illegible] without waiver of exe[illegible] office

[illegible]ENT OF JUDG- [illegible]es, either with, or [illegible] for sale at this nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ASSORTM[illegible] MENT and Promissory N[illegible] without waiver of exemption, [illegible] office

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
T R. GETTYS'
NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned has fitted up a new Photograph Gallery THREE DOORS WEST OF DR. HARRY'S DRUG STORE, where he is prepared to make
PICTURES of ANY SIZE
AND STYLE DESIRED, from the smallest Breast Pin size to Life Size. He also keeps a large assortment of FANCY CASES, POCKET ALBUMS, ALBUMS FOR THE CENTRE TABLE,
Gilt & Rosewood Frames,
GILT MOULDING AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING for frames, CORD AND TASSELS for hanging frames. He will also copy pictures from AMBROTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, &C.
and enlarge them to any size desired. Having all the late improvements in the art, and being engaged in the business longer than any other man in the county, he can assure his customers that he will make better work than can be had at any other establishment. He was the FIRST to introduce the Ambrotype, FIRST to introduce the Melainotype and Ferrotype, FIRST to introduce the Photograph, and he is the only one who can make
THE BEAUTIFUL ALBYTYPE,
or PORCELAIN PICTURES, of recent discovery. TERMS:
Twenty-five per cent. Less
than any other place in the county.
Nov. 9-3ms. T. R. GETTYS.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY
Has just returned from the East with a fine assortment of
FANCY AND MILLENERY GOODS,
and has now opened, a variety of handsome Winter Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c., of the very latest style Also,
a variety of
FANCY DRESS GOODS
French Merino, Plaids, Wool Delaines, Alpacas, Muslin Delaines, Ginghams, Calico, Muslin, Flannels, Opera and Plaid Flannels, Cloths for Coats and Sacks,
Ladies' & Children's Furs,
Coats, Cloaks, Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Woolen Hoods, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kidd Gloves, Ladies' Buckskin Gauntletts, Cloth and Fleece-Lined Gloves
For Ladies and Children, Black Lace Veils, Beradge and Grenadine for Veils, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Eureka Hair Restorative, also, Mrs. Hill's Restorative,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Wigans, Buttons, all kinds of Toys; also, the very best made, and finest Ladies' and Children's Shoes that can be bought in Philadelphia. She is determined to sell her goods and do her work as
Cheap as the Cheapest.
She hopes her friends and patrons will call and examine her goods, as she feels satisfied that they will recommend themselves, in quality and price to refined taste and good judgment.
Nov 2--3ms

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.
ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.
The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.
ONE-HORSE MACHINES
with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.
Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.
HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.
Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.
PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.
ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!
The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES

MRS. V. B. TATE & M. A. REA,
Mrs. Tate has returned from the City with a splendid selection of
BONNETS, HATS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
VELVETS, SILKS,
RIBBONS,
and every thing belonging to a
Millinery Establishment.
We desire to call your attention to our
FALL STOCK
OF
Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings
of my own selection, such as Ornaments, Buttons, Quipure and Cleeny Laces, Coras, Tassels, Fringes, Velvets, Ribbons, Belting and Trimmings generally. Mrs. Tate & Miss Rea flatter themselves that their late novelties will not be surpassed by any, having given their personal attention to all the branches of their department. The acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage, extended to them renders comment unnecessary.
Mrs. Tate procured while in Philadelphia a FIRST CLASS DRESS MAKER who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and basting done promptly.
Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making must apply immediately; a fine opportunity is given them.
Oct. 19 3mo

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN's, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.
SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.
Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.
Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

S. E HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON... T.S. JOHNSTON
S. E. HENRY & CO.
FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and
Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths
Queensware, Hardware, Iron,
Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,
Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CASH paid for all kinds of
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK
&c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.
We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.
Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.
The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.
The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April. 1864. tf.

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.
This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class
French, English, Swiss and American
WATCHES,
such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic
JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.
Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.
POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.
REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour
CLOCKS.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.
S. T. LITTLE.
July 13, 1866:1y

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.
J. L. LEWIS
has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of
PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES
CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,
PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,
Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.
WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.
Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
of goods usually found in a
FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE
Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.
June 1, 1866.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.
sep7:3m

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.
Nov. 2, 1866

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)
These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.
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A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.
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New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the